HUBBUCK'S
PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.
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HUBBUCK'S PAINTS, OIL, and VARNISHES Securely packed for exportation to all Climates.
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The Bombay Gazette.

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CALVERT'S
DISINFECTANT & PU...
...4 gallon Tins, 5s. each. (English ...
With full instructions for use on each ...
...and mixes readily with water in any propo...
...much stronger in disinfecting power than other so...
...Poisonous fluids, and less expensive. It is very effici...
...Sheep (in solution) for destroying Ants, washing Cattle, ...
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AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Ld.
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No. 50,600—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1896.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels	Tons	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1896.
R.M.S. CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	1st Feb.
R.M.S. THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	8th "
GANGES	4276	T. F. Creery	15th "
R.M.S. CARTHAGE	6260	M. De Horne	22nd "
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	29th "
R.M.S. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	7th March
R.M.S. GANGES	4276	T. F. Creery	14th "
R.M.S. CALEDONIA	7568	W. B. Andrews	21st "
† SUTLEJ	4204	A. Symons	28th "
R.M.S. PENINSULAR	4967	R. F. Stiles	4th April
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	11th "
R.M.I. ORIENTAL	5281	L. H. Moule	18th "
R.M.S. SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	25th "
R.M.S. CALEDONIA	7568	W. B. Andrews	2nd May

The Steamers marked R.L. proceed to BRINDISI MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked R.V.L. proceed direct to VENICE, taking Passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port tranship to the mail Steamer at Aden, and Passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice Steamer.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The Steamers marked R.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSHILLES and LONDON.
The "Caledonia," (marked R M) proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No Passengers for London will be booked for thosevoyages.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Masagon before 3 4, M. on day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo. Cargo steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 14th November, 1895.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Feb. 1896
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st Mar. 1896
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st April 1896
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st May 1896
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st June 1896

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	350	7th Feb. 96
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,333	350	7th March 96
MARIA THERESA	V. Ghersanan	5,042	350	7th April 96

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.
RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1090	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE ON BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-Deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H.P.	To Sail on
ELEKTRA	.....	2,185 350	21st Feb. 96

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
C. ZANELLA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Jan. 21, 1896.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
REDUCED RATES to Railway employés, Family Parties and Missionaries.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.
REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.
LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of Interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.
BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA: Old Court Street House.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.
"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany), and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough: it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
"South Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28 1893.
"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenges is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,
'A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M., Edinburgh, L.R.C.S. and L.M., Edinburgh.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis; one alone gives relief.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are old in Tins and Bottles by all Chemists.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., printed with neatness and correctness and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 1st February, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, about the 1st February, at 10 a. m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 4th February, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on or about the 6th February, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Jask, Bunder Abbas Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Bunreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, about the 1st February, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "BOOLDANA," 2,860 tons, about the 11th February, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, about the 1st February.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 31st January, 1896.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and all information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.

ALL EXHIBITS must reach Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., on or before February 1st, and Schedules should be sent in at once. For further particulars apply to
HONORARY SECRETARY.

NOTICE.

MESSIEURS MEGASHAM ESSOBA and VASANTRAO MEGASHAM, have contracted TO SELL ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground (made up of several pieces of land) situate at Breach Candy Road, or Girgaum, in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, together with the messuages and tenements standing thereon, the land admeasuring 1320 square yards or thereabouts bearing Collector of Land Revenue old Nos. 10—11, New Nos. 42—45, 1-42 and A-42, Old Survey No. 125, New Survey Nos. 3851 and 2-3851, assessed by the Municipality under Ward D, Street Nos. 541, 545, 543, and which piece of land is bounded on the East by the Breach Candy Road, on the West by the property of Moroba Damoderjee, on the North by the part of Panipoole and on the South by the property of Moroba Damoder and partly by a passage and now in the occupation of the said Megasham Essoba and Vasantrao Megasham and their tenants.
Any person having a claim against the same or any part thereof of any kind or nature whatsoever is required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at his Office No. 5, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard or reference to any such claim, if any, and the same will be considered to have been waived.—Dated this 22nd Day of January, 1896.
JEMSETJEE CURSETJEE CAMA,
Purchaser's Attorney.

THE ELECTRIC CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, LIMITED.

UNDERTAKE ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING WORK of every description and magnitude—their extensive and well equipped works affording facilities for the rapid execution of orders of First Class design and quality, unsurpassed by any other firm. They are prepared to supply all descriptions of Electrical Gear and Machinery and to set up installations of every kind, whether for lighting, traction or mining work at moderate rates and on the most improved modern systems. They will supply estimates accordingly on receipt of full particulars of the work required.
Amongst other works executed by them are The Madras Electric Tramways, the Hartlepool and the South Staffordshire lines with others, and the Liverpool Overhead Railway.
Apply ARBUTHNOT & Co., Madras,
Sole Agents,
SOUTHERN INDIA, BURMAH AND STRAITS COLONIES, &c.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FIRST SESSIONS of 1896 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on MONDAY, the Third Day of February next, at 10 o'clock in the Forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to Inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed, by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.
And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.
And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.
And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 9th Day of January, 1896.
GHELLABHAI HARIDAS,
Sheriff of Bombay.

TO SUPPLY a LONG-FELT WANT, and in compliance with a wish expressed by many, SIGNOR SCRINZI has decided to start a School of Pianoforte, whereby a sound Musical Teaching will come within the reach of those who, endowed as they may be with artistic gifts and disposition are unable to secure private tuition.
The system of Musical Instruction, as well as of the technique of Pianoforte, to be adopted in the School will be strictly in accordance with that of the leading European Conservatoires, so as to form Pupils of really artistic value, who shall not have occasion to regret time and fees uselessly wasted.
Terms for the School will be found below.
SIGNOR SCRINZI.

Two class lessons a week (the day and time will be fixed after the minimum number of Pupils have subscribed, according to the convenience of the majority).
FEE—Rs. 10 monthly, to be paid in advance.
Subscription for one year—
Subscriptions will be received at Messrs. ROSE & Co., where accommodation for the School has been provided.
A minimum of twelve Pupils will be required to starts lessons.

LIST of ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, and of Estates which have come under his charge:—
HORMARJEE ARDESIR HORMARJEE, late of Bombay, Parsee Merchant.
MARIANO FRANCIS DIAS, late of Bombay Portuguese, Watchmaker.
CHRISTOPHER WILLIAM WILLOUGHBY GABB, late a Lieutenant in Her Majesty's 2nd Bombay Lancers, Poona.
HENRY GEORGE MEAKIN, late of "Riverside," Kirkee, Poona.
PARRY WILLIAMS, late Assistant Station Master, G. I. P. Railway, Wassind.
JOHN C. ROBINSON, of Colombo, and late of Bombay, European.
All Persons having Claims against, being indebted to, or holding Property belonging to the abovenamed Estates are hereby requested to make their claims, pay their Debts, and hand over such Property to the Undersigned forthwith. All Claims must be sent to the Undersigned at his Office within one month from the date of this Advertisement. At the expiration of the said period, the Assets of the Estates will be distributed, and Claims received aft r that period will not be recognised.
L. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Administrator-General.
Administrator-General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 24th January, 1896.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Public are CAUTIONED against AGENTS claiming to be Representatives of this long established Company or to be connected with it, and against all other persons using the name thereof or similar names without authority.
The OFFICES, SHOPS, and GODOWNS of TREACHER and COMPANY, Limited, are situated in the following places only—
BOMBAY, ESPLANADE ROAD.
BYCULLA, BELLASIS ROAD.
POONA, ARSENAL ROAD.
MAHABLESHWAR.
The Company has no connection whatever with any Firm or PERSON using a similar name or any other name than that of "Treacher and Company, Limited." All accredited Agents of this Company will be provided with a Written Authority Signed by the Manager, and no Lists, Periodicals, or Books are genuine unless they bear the Full Name of the Company thus—
TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.
WILLIAM CARTER,
General Manager.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,127,500 Sterling.
RESULTS for 1894.

Net Premiums	£846,213
Profit—Including Interest	94,980
Dividends for the Year	42,550

LOSSES paid during past TEN YEARS. £4,014,952 Sterling.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

Fire Business only transacted.
Policy Holders incur no liability.
Absolute Security.
Risks Surveyed free of charge.
MODERATE RATES.
Liberal Loss Settlements.
Prompt Payment.
Losses Settled and Paid in Bombay.
BOMBAY BRANCH OFFICE:—FORBES STREET.
W. R. RAE,
Resident Secretary.
AGENTS:—
MESSRS. DAVID SASSOON & Co.

GENT'S COMPLETE OUTFITTING.

ASQUITH & LORD,
APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.
ESTBD. 1870.

RICHARD HAWORTH & Co.,

MANCHESTER,
ESTABLISHED 1830.
SPINNERS,
MANUFACTURERS AND FINISHERS OF
GREY SHIRTINGS.
GREY DRILLS.
WHITE SHIRTINGS.
WHITE LONGCLOTHS.
DYED ITALIANS.
DYED SILKETTES.
COTTON FLANNELS.
CRETONNES, &c., &c.
WARDEN & Co.,
AGENTS,
BOMBAY & KARACHI.
OFFICES:—37, Hummum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

GLASS PORTRAITURE.

A Speciality for
PRINCES, RAJAS, CHIEFS, and NAWABS.
PORTRAITS of Princes, Rajas, and Chiefs ENLARGED ENGRAVED, SILVERED, GILDED, and Painted on Ornamental Mirrors in full Uniforms.
PERMANENCY, BRILLIANCY AND RICHNESS OF WORK UNEQUALLED.
Paintings on Canvas got faded and Colours Cracked, but our paintings on glass remain for ages fresh and clean as on the day they were done.
THEY ARE LIFELIKE, ARTISTIC IN FINISH, AND LEAVE NOTHING TO BE DESIRED.
P. D. KANGA & Co.,
16, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

OPEN CURRENT and DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and transact BANKING BUSINESS generally on terms which may be learnt on application; also REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL Agency.
LONDON AGENTS:—GRINDLAY & Co.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY.

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ABEGGSTRASSE, 3.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter Season.

LADIES' SHOP WITH HOME.

By Indian Parcels Post.
Consider the excessive Rate of Exchange, and Economise all Intermediate Profits.
High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials Direct from the Manufacturers.
AT LOOM PRICES!
SAVING, 50 PER CENT.
HENRY PEASE AND CO.'S SUCCESSORS.
Spinners and Manufacturers,
THE MILLS, DARLINGTON,
Established 1752,
Supply
High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials
DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER,
Without the Intervention of Wholesale Merchants, Drapers, Agents or Middlemen.
EXQUISITE DRESS.
Latest Fashion at First Cost,
FRESH FROM THE DARLINGTON LOOMS,
Patterns Free, on approval, to any address in India
THE LOVELY
DARLINGTON ZEPHYRS,
And New Darlington Skirtings, together with the Celebrated Darlington Cross-Warp Serges, and Gold-Medal Merinos and Cashmeres.
All exquisite Fabrics renowned for their stylish appearance, thorough Money Value, and Hard Wearing Qualities.

SPECIALITIES FOR INDIA.

High-Class Pure Wool Fabrics for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.
For the Climate of the Hills, and in the Plains during the Cold Weather Season.

DARLINGTON PURE WOOL SERGES.

Dyed by Special Process, for the Sea-side, Travelling and Tourist Wear. Guaranteed to withstand Sun, Rain, and Salt Water, in light-weighted Yarns for Ladies' Yachting Costumes, Ladies' Travelling Dresses, Gentlemen's Boating and Tennis Suits. Stouter Yarns for Boys' and Girls' Rough Wear.
ANY LENGTH of MATERIAL CUT or no matter how short. All Goods warranted to be equal to the Samples, and all Parcels carefully packed for Export.
All Orders are executed the same day as received.
HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS buy their Wools direct from the English Farmer. After careful sorting and cleansing the wool is spun into yarn, and the yarn woven into the various charming fabrics, for which the firm have been renowned since their establishment in 1753—the entire process of manufacture being carried on in their own Mills at Darlington, employing more than 1,000 hands.

BEERS AND STOUT.

BASS'S BEER
BY FOSTER & STONE.
GUINESS'S DUBLIN STOUT
By FOSTER & BURKE.
ROMFORD LIGHT BITTER BEER
Bottled specially for TREACHER & Co.
By IND COOPE & Co.
TREACHER AND CO.'S PILSENER BEER.
A genuine light malt liquor, the best "Light Beer" in the Market.
SPARKLING DEVONSHIRE CIDER
Bottled by FOSTER & SONS.
TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

SOUNDY'S TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS FOR INDIA.

HAVING first introduced Steel Frame Pianos into India in 1890, we have since that time proved from experience that they are the best adapted to the climate, we have therefore had the Steel Frames still further improved in construction, with the result that our TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS now give the greatest possible resistance against climatic influence, absolute security to the pin plank, and being of steel, a maximum rigidity is obtained with a minimum of weight consistent with strength. These desirable results have been attained after our 36 years' experience of the effect the Indian climate has on Pianos.
The TENSE STEEL FRAMES are cast in one piece, and covering the wrest-plank, and not merely an ordinary frame with a separate thin Metal Plate.
The tone is all that can be desired, and is of a pure singing quality, but with a resonance not to be found in the general run of Iron Frame Pianos.
Our imports for the coming season will be the finest we have ever offered for excellence of workmanship, exterior finish, quality of tone, and durability.
SOUNDY & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

TO-DAY
And throughout February
CLEARANCE SALE.
BARGAINS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.
STYTISH MILLINERY,
FLOWERS & FEATHERS,
SMART COSTUMES AND CAPES,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO..

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS.
UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.
The nearest approach to a GENUINE HAVANNA.

BAHADURS No. 1.		BAHADUR "BOUQUETS"	No. 3.
BAHADURS No. 2.		BAHADUR "BOUQUETS"	No. 4.
BAHADURS No. 3.		BAHADUR REGALIAS.	
BAHADURS No. 4.		BAHADUR PRINCESSAS.	
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 1.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S	No. 1.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 2.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S	No. 2.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 3.	BAHADUR EXCELSIORS.	
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 4.	BAHADUR MANILLAS	No. 1.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS"	No. 1.	BAHADUR MANILLAS	No. 2.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS"	No. 2.	BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS,	

BAHADUR REEDS.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS.
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

SODA WATER TWO ANNAS PER DOZEN.

MAKE YOUR OWN SODA WATER AT HOME AT UNDER TWO ANNAS PER DOZEN WITH
THE DOMESTIC SODA WATER MACHINES.
THE
SIRDAR'S CARBONIC ACID INVENTIONS SYNDICATE CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.
GOOLAM HOOSEIN AMIRUDIN, Market Agency, 6, Abdool Rehman Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

MATHERAN.

NOTICE.—SITE No. 98 on the Map of Matheran will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Superintendent's Office, on Monday, 10th February, 1896, at 10 A.M.
The sale is subject to the confirmation by the Collector of Kolaba.
G. W. R. HAY, Brigade-Surg.-Lt.-Colonel,
Superintendent, Matheran.
Matheran, 19th January, 1896.

KASHMIR SAPPHIRES FOR SALE.

THE KASHMIR DARBAR propose to hold a further Sale of three or four boxes of ROUGH SAPPHIRES at Janum, on the 10th of February next.
The Stones will be on view for two days previous to the sale. In the event of the boxes offered being sold, it is proposed to hold no more sales during the current year 1896.
All dealers are invited to attend.
AMARSINGH,
Vice-President of Council.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
(OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY)
CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35 0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	10 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 4-12-0. Bengal maizena, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms 875 per year.
Application to
Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

THE "MOZART" STOOL.

(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)
"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT"
A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in
LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.
THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT
BOUDOIR PIANOS,
Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.
Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone; full Compass.
Height 4 ft. 1 in.. Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.
SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.
MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
OMBAY & POONA.

MILITARY SIGNALLING OR RIFLE RANGE CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

SUITABLE also for Racing or Noting the passage of seconds or fractions of a second.
In the Chronograph Watch we have an independent centre second hand which can be released, stopped, and returned to Zero by three distinct applications of pressure to the winding Coronet or in the case of Hunters and Half Hunters to a small stud at the side of the Case. The three actions of the long hand in no way effect the movement of the Watch, nor will the Watch cease to record the progression of time as the Stop Watch will do.
We have now introduced a Chronograph Watch, having the most reliable movement possible in the most simple form with a view to bringing a thoroughly First Class accurate, reliable and Safe Chronograph Watch within a reasonable price, and in offering this Watch to the public, we do so in the fullest confidence that it will give the utmost satisfaction and do credit to our recommendation.
DESCRIPTION.
Nickel Silver Case crystal face, bold dial, keyless lever, with triple Chronograph action, having a minute recorder strong movement with compensation balance for extremes of temperature Palladium hair spring. The highest quality in the most simple form. All complete in Case with spare glass and main spring, Rs. 90.
CHRONOGRAPH ONLY.
We have also a Chronograph without any Watch, but having the new trip's action on the winding Coronet and having also a minute recorder which we offer for Rs. 35.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY
DURING 11 YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1894.

Year.	New Assurances.	Net Premium Income.	Invested Funds.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1883	87,18,240	16,45,648	53,22,048
1894	1,09,16,794	33,98,357	1,80,52,078

It will thus be seen that in Eleven Years the Net Premium Income has more than doubled, whilst the Funds show an Increase in a still larger proportion, which remarkable expansion affords convincing testimony of Good Management and Successful Working, and promises splendid results in the future.
CHIEF AGENTS:—W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.
THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY
(ESTABLISHED 1797).
THE PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE OF LONDON
(ESTABLISHED 1782).
THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO.
(ESTABLISHED 1850).
THE STRAITS INSURANCE CO., SINGAPORE (MARINE).
THE WORLD MARINE INSURANCE CO., LD.
As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, FIRE, and MARINE RISKS.
Terms on Application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

WEDDING PRESENTS.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

Ice Pitchers.
Ice Hammers.
Marrow Spoons.
Dessert Spoons.
Table Forks.
Napkin Rings.
Butter Dishes.
Flower Dishes on Stands.
Pickle Forks.
Trays.
Gongs.
Prize Cups.
Ivory Fruit Knives and Forks, in Cases.
Ice Pails.
Butter Knives.
Wine and Spirit Labels.
Child's Sets of Fork, Spoon and Knife.
Jardinieres.
Salt and Pepper Cases.
Egg Frames.
Fruit Dishes.
Biscuit Boxes.
Cruet Frames.
Caudlesticks.
Centre Pieces.
M-o'-Pearl Fruit Knives and Forks in Cases.
Ice Tongs.
Jelly Spoons.
Champagne Tap.
Dessert Forks.
Salad Bowls.
Revolving Butter Pots.
Sardines Boxes.
Tea Sets in 4 pieces.
Inkstands.
Toast Racks.
Side Dishes.
Sugar and Milk Jugs.
Crumb Trays with Brushes.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,

BOMBAY.

HEALTH HAS BEEN RESTORED, ENERGY REGAINED, AND LIFE PROLONGED, IN THOUSANDS OF CASES, BY THE USE OF THE
PHOSPHORU'S COMPOUNDS
PREPARED BY
H. & T. KIRBY & CO. LD. LONDON.
THE ONLY FORM KNOWN TO BE A SAFE AND CERTAIN CURE, AND
CONSTANTLY PRESCRIBED BY MEDICAL MEN IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
Twenty-five Years' Experience has

...DVERTISEMENTS.

...AREWELL SHOWS 2
...O-DAY, SATURDAY,
POSITIVE FAREWELL
of the
BEST AND BRIGHTEST
EQUESTRIAN EXHIBITION
That ever Visited Bombay.
WILLISON'S
WORLD CIRCUS,
At 4 P.M.
Special Invitation to all the Orphan Children
in the various Charitable Institutions.
Mr. WILLISON sincerely trusts that all the
Poor Children will accept his Invitation.
At 9-15 P.M.
RAZZLE! DAZZLE!!
FAREWELL PERFORMANCE.
PICKED PROGRAMME,
ASTOUNDING ATTRACTIONS.
The entire Company and Horses leave in their Special Train To-morrow, Sunday Evening, direct for Poona.
Booking Office at Mitchell & Co.'s.

TIVOLI THEATRE.
THE WILLARD OPERA CO.
LAST THREE NIGHTS!
SATURDAY & MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1ST & 3RD.
Mr. JOHN F. SHERIDAN,
THE GREAT LONDON COMEDIAN,
THE GREAT GAIETY SENSATION,
"THE SHOP GIRL."
The following Songs are incidental to the piece:—
'Over the Hills," "The Shop Girl.'
"The Vegetarian." "The Millionaire."
"Her Golden Hair was Hanging Down Her Back."
"Beautiful, Bountiful Bertie." "Walk up, walk up!"
"Love on the Japanese Plan." "Love on the Phone."
"The Man in the Moon." "Louisana Loo."
"Oh my! was'nt it cold!" "You never know your luck.'
TUESDAY, FEB. 4TH (LAST NIGHT)—"THE NEW BARMAID."
PRICES OF ADMISSION:—Rs. 4, 3, 2, and Re. 1.
Plan at SOUNDY & Co.

PROGRAMME OF A SACRED CONCERT
To be given at the
AFGHAN MEMORIAL CHURCH, COLABA,
TO-DAY, SATURDAY, 1st FEBRUARY,
Commencing at 5-30 P. M.
Voluntary at 5-15 P.M.
a { Concerto (Op. 64) .....Mendlessohn.
Organ Solo { Harvest Thanksgiving
b { March (Op. 89) .....J. Batiste Cackin.
PART I.
1. Priest's War March from "Athalie".....Mendelssohn.
Band R. I. Rifles and Orgkn.
2 Solo (Tenor) .....Cujus Animam .....Rossini.
Mr. CHISHOLM.
3. Duet .....Meditation .....Gulli.
Oboe.....Mr. HENDERSON, Bass Clarionet Bds Vallance.
4. Solo (Soprano) .....Come unto me .....Coenen.
Mrs. SQUIRE.
5. Recitation and Solo from Hear my Prayer ...Mendelssohn.
Miss TUDBALL, and Members Bombay
Philharmonic Society.
PART II.
1. Quartette (Instru- mental) "Cis Mater .....Rossini.
Cornet Solo, L. C. SHIELDS; 2nd Cornet, L. C. WHITLEY;
Althorn, Corpl. EDMED; Euphonium, L. C. MORRISSY.
2. Solo (Contralto) ..O Lord Thou hast searched
me out .....Bennett.
Mrs. MACBETH.
3. Trio .....The Pilgrims' Song of
Hope .....Batiste.
Oboe, Mr. HENDERSON; Flute, Corpl. CAIGER;
Organ, Mr. DOVE.
4. Solo (Baritone) .....Star of Bethlehem .....Adams.
Mr. MAYALL.
Chorus.....The Heavens are telling ...Handel.
Members, Bombay Philharmonic Society, Band, and Organ.
Organist .....Mr. F. S. DOVE.
Conductor .....Mr. A. HENDERSON.
Admission Free.—An offertory will be made on behalf of the Fund for Repairs and Additions to the Organ which are very much needed. Contributions equivalent at least to the Fee of a Ticket for a first-class Concert are solicited from each of the audience. Children should not be brought.
W. E. SCOTT,
Chaplain of Colaba.

ORPHEAN DRAMATIC CLUB.
PATRONS: T. E. LORD & LADY SANDHURST.
THE OPERA BURLESQUE,
ENTITLED
"ELIZABETH R.,"
Will be repeated by the above Club on
TUESDAY, 4TH FEBRUARY,
To meet the Deficit in the Performances given in December.
FRIDAY, 7TH FEBRUARY,
IN AID OF
THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL,
AT THE NOVELTY THEATRE,
Introducing the latest Popular Airs and Dances.
OVER 50 PERFORMERS.
Orchestra .....ROYAL IRISH STRING BAND.
Musical Director ..MR. HENDERSON.
Overture: 9-0 P.M. Carriages: 11-30 P.M.
Box Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.
PRICES:
Stalls and Dress Circle .....Rs. 3.
Back Seats and Gallery .....Re. 1.
Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform admitted Half-price to the Re. 1 Seats.

CLEARANCE SALE.
GREAT REDUCTIONS
AT THE GRAND EXHIBITION
OF THE
IMPERIAL GLASS AND PORCELAIN WORKS,
ALICE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.
LUDWIG, MOSER AND SONS,
WORKS KARLSBAD, BOHEMIA.
125 per cent. Discount on the Original Prices.

THE PARTNERSHIP between myself and JOHN M'BEATH CAMPBELL, D. D. S., having been DISSOLVED, I shall CONTINUE to carry on BUSINESS as a SURGEON-DENTIST, on my own account at Dean Lane, Bombay, and 2, Civil Lines, Poona.
HERBERT BROMLEY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between us the Undersigned HERBERT BROMLEY and JOHN M'BEATH CAMPBELL, D. D. S., as SURGEON-DENTISTS, and carried on at Dean Lane, Hirmanum Street, in the Fort of Bombay, and 2, Civil Lines, Poona, under the firm of BROMLEY and CAMPBELL, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Dated this 31st day of January, 1896.
HERBERT BROMLEY.
J. M. CAMPBELL, D.D.S.
WITNESS,
H. C. BURDER.

ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.
Of 105, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W.
BOMBAY AND KARACHI DEPOTS.
NOTICE TO MEMBERS.
A REDUCTION of 5 per cent. will be made on ALL PRICES quoted in the Society's Current Price Lists and Circulars, from this date, and till further notice.
A. HILDEBRAND,
General Manager.
Bombay, 1st February, 1896.

BUTTER! BUTTER!! BUTTER!!! THE GUZERAT DAIRY COMPANY, BOMBAY,
BEG to invite the attention of British Aristocracy and Regimental Institutes of all parts of the World that they manufacture BUTTER PURELY on an English System untouched by hand. The following few Certificates will verify the statement:—
City Analysers' Office, Colombo, 15th January, 1896.
Analysis of a Sample of Butter, marked "The Guzerat Dairy Co.'s" Fresh Butter, received in a Sealed Tin from the Manager, Guzerat Dairy Co.
Specific Gravity of butter fat at 100° F., 912.

	Per cent.
Water	13-20
Salt	2-62
Lard	1-22
Butter fat and traces of colouring matter	77-96
Foreign Fat	Nil
	100

This butter is genuine and is of good and excellent quality.
M. COCHRAN, F. C. S.
City Analyst.
2. This is to certify that the "Guzerat Dairy Co," Bombay, has supplied the men and families of the 1st N. Lancashire Regiment with their Butter since our arrival and have given every satisfaction.
H. J GILL, Lieut., & Qr.-Mr.,
1st North Lancashire Regt.
Bombay, 30th November, 1894.
3. The Butter supplied by the "Guzerat Dairy C mpany," to the R. A. Canteen, Colombo, for the last three months has given every satisfaction not only to the troops but also to the Married families.
A. C. I. W. SIMPSON, Lieut., R. A.
Colombo, 2nd July, 1895.
AND MANY OTHERS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION.
The Public are warned that none is Genuine except that which bears the Trade Mark on the Butter Tin.
Apply to the MANAGER,
GUZERAT DAIRY Co.,
Frere Road, Bombay.

NOW READY.
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY,
The BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.
Annual Subscription (in advance) .....Rs. 12
Ditto (including postage to Europe) Rs. 15
Single Copy .....As. 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

SHERRY.
"LA TORRE," a natural Solera, is a Dry Wine, combining great Flavor with Delicacy of Bouquet.
Rs. 27-10, CASH.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE FAVOURITES RETURN.
HARMSTON'S
GRAND CIRCUS
AND
ROYAL MENAGERIE.
GRAND DOUBLE COMPANY,
MORE VARIED, GREATER,
GRANDER IN EVERY WAY.
TWO SHOWS IN ONE.
A Trade Mark of Superiority.
THE NEW COMPANY.
We advertise new artistes and will present them to you. No comment is necessary. They speak for themselves. Just read the list and prepare for a feast made up, course after course, of Equestrian delicacies.
NEVER EQUALLED.
THE PEERS OF ALL THE ARTISTIC
First appearance in Bombay.
THE WARREN SISTERS.
The graceful and accomplished Juvenile Artistes,
LITTLE ETHEL AND IVEY,
In their sensational leap for life—the furore of London for six months at the Crystal Palace and Aquarium.
The most daring Juvenile Gymnasts ever witnessed in the East.
THE FAMOUS ALDEANS.
Five in number, Europe's greatest in their marvellous acrobatic acts.
THE PARDUE SISTERS.
The wonderful Terpsichorean Artistes.
MDLLE. ANNETTE,
The graceful and artistic "Corde d'Elastic.
THE FAMOUS FREDERICKS,
LADY ACROBATS AND GYMNASTS,
A feature that stands unrivalled,
A revelation to all with artistic tastes,
MDLLE. ZONDI,
QUEEN OF THE AIR.
DASHWAY AND ALDEAN.
The Triple Horizontal Bar Kings, concluding their act with the centre bar removed, doing somersaults and jumps with double somersaults away—distance 18 feet. No other exhibition on the face of the earth can produce the counterpart of these daring performers.
THE MODERN HERCULES.
GEORGE WARREN.
Any description of this act fails to convey an idea of it: he will break chains, lifting 1,100 lbs. fastened to a stake and placed around his neck; also chain placed around the muscle of his arms, lifting a 300 lb. dumbell.
MDLLE. LE BLONDE,
The Equestrian Queen.
J. E. WEATHERLY,
The Great Contortionist and Musical Clown.
OUR ACROBATIC MARVELS.
SIG. BYSACK, J. STEWART, F. SCHADELL, E' TONGHEY, F. HARMSTON, G. STEWART, MASTERS WILLIE AND JOE.
OUR FUNNY CLOWNS,
LITTE JOE, PEPPINO AND DUMMY.
THE HARMSTON FAMILY,
Acknowledged throughout the world as the greatest in their line.
50 PERFORMERS 50
LI CHANG FOO'S TRAINED JUNGLE KINGS.
TIGERS, LEOPARDS, ELEPHANTS,
CAMELS.
The largest Company ever brought to Bombay under one management.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT,
THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 6TH.
LOCATION OF OUR PAVILIONS
ON THE MAIDAN.
Doors open 8 p.m. Commence 9 p.m.
NO HALF PRICE AT EVENING SHOWS.
FAMILY MATINEES,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Children and Servants half price to all parts of the Circus.
Doors open 3 P.M. Commence at 4 P.M.
Seats at MITCHELL'S Cigar Store, Medows Street.
NB. All Matinee Programmes are a facsimile of the evening ones and in no way curtailed.
ONE TICKET ADMITS TO MENAGERIE AND CIRCUS.
CHAS. B. HICKS, Representative. ROBERT LOVE, Manager.

BY PERMISSION OF
THE MANAGING COMMITTEE OF THE
SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE,
A PIANO RECITAL AND CONCERT
Will be given in the HALL of the INSTITUTE
ON MONDAY, 3RD FEBRUARY, AT 9 P.M.
By MR. R. WENNING.
PROGRAMME.
1. Piano .....Overture Guillaume Tell .....Rossini.
Miss EVANS and Mr. WENNING.
2. Piano .....Cis Moll Sonata (Moonlight) ..Beethoven.
Mr. WENNING.
3 Violin .....(a) Nocturne .....Chopin.
(b) Pizzicato .....Thome.
SIGNOR LAGATTOLLA.
4. Piano .....Souvenirs d'Italie.....Leschetizky.
(a) Barcarola.
(b) Tarantella.
Mr. WENNING.
5. Part Songs ..(a) Silent Night .....Barnby.
(b) Ave Verum .....Gounod.
6. Piano .....(a) Faust—Fantaisie Brillante..Gounod.
(b) Valse Chromatique.....Godard.
Miss EVANS.
7. Trio.....Piano, Violin and Violoncello..Haydn.
8. Piano .....(a) Hungarian Czardas.
(b) Caprice, Genre Scarlatti ...Paderewski.
Mr. WENNING.
9. Violin .....(a) Mazurka (Obertass).....Wieniawski.
(b) Pizzicato .....Delibes.
SIGNOR LAGATTOLLA.
10. Part Song.....Gipsy Life .....Schumann.
ADMISSION ..... Rs. 3.
Seats may be booked at the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, and at Mr. WENNING'S Music Room, Hornby Road.

CLEARANCE SALE.
GREAT REDUCTIONS
AT THE GRAND EXHIBITION
OF THE
IMPERIAL GLASS AND PORCELAIN WORKS,
ALICE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD,
LUDWIG, MOSER AND SONS,
WORKS KARLSBAD, BOHEMIA.
25 per cent. Discount on the Original Prices.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT
AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.
Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.
The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
Charters and Engagements.
Annual Subscription in advance....Rs 10.
Single Copy.....Annas 4.
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

CLEARANCE SALE.
GREAT REDUCTIONS
AT THE GRAND EXHIBITION
OF THE
IMPERIAL GLASS AND PORCELAIN WORKS,
ALICE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD,
LUDWIG, MOSER AND SONS,
WORKS KARLSBAD, BOHEMIA.
25 per cent. Discount on the Original Prices.

PROFESSOR RICHARD, M. E., and
Dr. MALONEY, M. L. A., Melbourne,
is COMING on a PROFESSIONAL VISIT
for a SEASON to BOMBAY.
OPENING NIGHT, TOWN HALL,
FEBRUARY 10th, Admission Free.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.
A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C.P." Advertising Dept., "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY
Philharmonic Society
AFTERNOON CONCERT.
AN AFTERNOON CONCERT will be given by the
BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY
ON THURSDAY, 6TH FEBRUARY,
IN THE TOWN HALL,
When the larger part of
HANDEL'S
"JUDAS MACCABÆUS"
Will be performed.
FULL ORCHESTRA AND CHORUS.
The following Soloists will take part:—
Miss N. TUDBALL, Mrs. SQUIRE, Mrs. McLAREN } Sopranos.
Miss HUMPHREY, Contralto.
Mr. CHISHOLM, Tenor.
Mr. PETERKIN, Baritone.
Mr. MARSHALL REID, Bass.
CONDUCTOR .....Mr. R. B. NIXON.
ORGANIST .....Mr. G. R. JOHNSTON.
TICKETS—Reserved Seats, Two Rupees; Unreserved Seats, One Rupee—may be obtained from
Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.
The CONCERT will begin at 5-45 P.M.
D. MACDONALD, M.D.,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.
FROM 1st of February, we have OPENED the SUISSE STORE, in Apollo Street No. 48, for the SALE of GENERAL GOODS in Retail.
JUST RECEIVED IN SPLENDID CONDITION.
Fresh Cocoa in powder, in ¼, 1, 2 lb. tins, at Re. 1-14 per lb.
Fresh Chocolate in powder, ¼ lb. tins, at Re. 1 per lb.
Different kinds of Chocolate in tablets. A RICH Collection in Christian Articles made of Mother-of-Pearl, etc.
Inspection Invited.
WIDLER & Co.
Bombay, 1st February, 1896.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
In the Matter of the Indian Companies' Act VI. of 1882, and of the KURRACHEE PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED, and Reduced.
KURRACHEE PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED, and Reduced.....Petitioners.
NOTICE is hereby given that a Petition for confirming a resolution reducing the CAPITAL of the above Company from Rupees one Lakh thirty one thousand two hundred and fifty to Rupees one Lakh and five thousand was on the fourteenth day of January, 1896, presented to the Honourable Mr. Justice Strachey, and is now pending; and that the list of Creditors of the Company is to be made out as for the 24th day of February, 1896.—Dated this 11th day of January, 1896.
TYABJI DAYABHAI & Co.
Attorneys to the Company.

THE NIGHT OF THE GODS.
BY JOHN O'NEILL.
IN TWO VOLUMES, WITH INDEX.
THE First Volume of this work, embodying a vast amount of accurately recorded Folk Lore, Myths and Symbols, and giving especial prominence to the Mythology of India and the Further-East, has been already published.
The death of the Author in January last delayed the publication of the Second Volume which, with the Index, is now in the press.
The Two Volumes form an unrivalled collection of the Primitive Beliefs of the Aryan, the Yellow, the Red and the Black Races and the Origins of World Myths, all first and focussed by an accomplished scholar and man of letters.
Volume II. with the Index, will be sold to registered Subscribers at 18 shillings net each with order.
Volume I. which forms a handsome large 8vo. book of 582 pages, with illustrations, will be sold with Vol. II., the net price of the two Volumes being £1-16s. each with order.
As soon as Vol. II. is issued the price of the complete work WILL BE RAISED, to £2-12-6.
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"The book (a large octavo, pp. 582) is a marvel of learned research and of scholarly insight. . . . . The result is a work which no future student of mythology, of the philosophy of mythology can safely neglect."—"Methodist Review," January, 1896.
"Having myself worked upon similar bases in my 'History of the Chinese Secret Societies,' and in my 'Uranographie Chinoise,' I am perhaps allowed to be a competent judge with respect to the immense lore brought to bear upon the subject by Mr. O'Neill, whose book will prove to be a new starting point in the investigation of religious myths."
PROFESSOR GUSTAV SCHLEGEL, in Toung Pao, 1893.
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"Not all books on cosmic symbolism have so o'erly defined an object as this. Mr. O'Neill, who seems to have the mythologies of all nations at his finger ends, strives to show that in almost all rites, institutions, legends, or monuments, we have reminiscences of a 'heaven's-worship of the very remotest and most faded antiquity,' beside which the solar worship of other theorists is a thing of yesterday."—The "National Observer," May 5, 1894.
John O'Neill's "Night of the Gods"—"M. O'Neill a mis comme epilogue a ce luxueux volume un passage de Georges Dandin, de Moliere—Lubin: 'Morgue! voila une sotte nuit, d'etre si noir que cela! Je voudrois bien savoir, Monsieur, vous qui etes savant, pourcuoi il ne fait point jour la nuit—Clitandre: 'C'est une grande question, et qui est difficile. Tu est curieux, Lubin—Lubin: 'Oui, si j'avois etude, jamois ete songer a des choses ou on n'a jamais songe.
"M. O'Neill a eu haute par le meme reve que Lubin, mais il a sur lui l'avantage d'avoir beaucoup etudie, beaucoup lu et d'avoir une riche imagination. . . . Si M. O'Neill ne dedie pas Moliere—Lubin: 'Morgue! voila une sotte nuit, d'etre si noir que cela! Je voudrois bien savoir, Monsieur, vous qui etes savant, pourcuoi il ne fait point jour la nuit—Clitandre: 'C'est une grande question, et qui est difficile,

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1896.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Extra Races.
Bombay Sailing Association's races.
Sacred Concert, Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba, School 4-30 p.m.
Prize-distribution, B. B. and C. I. Railway Parel Day School 4-30 p.m.
B. V. Rifles parade.
The Willard Opera Company, Tivoli Theatre.
Willison's Circus, 4 and 9 p.m.
Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, address to Christian workers by the Rev. C. F. Reeve, of Poona, 8-30 p.m. (Ladies invited.)
Moonlight Band at the Victoria Gardens, 8 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bombay Foxhounds meet at Parla.
Departure of H. E. Lord Sandhurst for Chinchil.
P. and O. ss. Carthage, with English mails of the 17th instant, expected to arrive at 4 p.m.

VAGRANT.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Walton charged John Shore under the Vagrancy Act. The accused was found begging in the Fort Street, near the St. George's Hospital. The accused having no means of subsistence, was ordered to be sent to the Work-house.

MOONLIGHT BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The Band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme at the Victoria Gardens, this evening, at 8 o'clock (moonlight):—

March	Katorpe
Overture	Stradella
Valse	Tant l'aire
Selection	The Jacobite
Song	Last Chord
Lancers	The Duke of Fife

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT AT THE NEPEAN SEA ROAD.—About a quarter to 8 o'clock, on Thursday evening, a horse attached to the carriage belonging to Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit, and occupied by four ladies belonging to the Baronet's family, was being driven along the Nepean Sea Road, when the animal took fright and bolted along that road. The carriage in collision with the parapet wall between the road and the sea. The affrighted animal ran clean over the wall, breaking both the shafts of the carriage, but strange to relate both the coachman and the occupants of the carriage escaped unhurt.

THE GLANDERS AND FARCY ACT.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Maruti Limbaji was charged under the Glanders and Farcy Act, in that he, on the 30th December last, let loose his horse, suffering from glanders, in a public place. The animal suffering from glanders was found basking near the Mahalaxmi Railway station. The animal then went to the stables trotting along the Girgaum Road. The police found the animal, and sent it over to Dr. Seppings, the Veterinary Surgeon, under the Glanders and Farcy Act. The Doctor being of opinion that the animal should be destroyed, the police shot the horse. Accused pleaded that he, himself being ill, could not look after the animal, and, therefore, let it loose. In convicting the accused, his Worship remarked that the penalty for such an offence was a fine of Rs. 50, but taking into consideration the facts of the case, he would fine the accused Rs. 10.

A NATIVE DISMISSED.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sander-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Shields, Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company, appeared to show cause why Rs.108, being the amount of arrears on account of the salary of Yakub Hajee, a fireman on board the s. s. Chusan, should not be paid. Mr. Shields, who appeared in consequence of a notice issued against him at the fireman's instance, said that the latter being a "deserter" had, according to the conditions of their articles, *forfeited* his wages, and had no right to come before the court. Yakub had signed the articles to serve as a fireman in the company's steamers, and was sent to England in the s. s. Ravenna. He was then transferred to the s. s. Arcadia, and from thence he was told to join the crew of s. s. Chusan, which sailed for the Colonies. Instead of going there, the accused came out to Bombay, and under the circumstances forfeited the wages. The fireman admitted that what Mr. Shields had stated was true, and the magistrate therefore dismissed the notice.

STRANGE STORY OF AN ALLEGED ASSAULT.—On Wednesday night, Harri Bapooji, residing in a chawl on the Kala Chowkey Road, reported to a policeman that his kept mistress, Bheema, aged thirty-two years, had been assaulted by one Bhagia Sooma, a distant relative, who had been staying at his house for the last ten days. On going to the chawl the sepoy found Bheema lying at the foot of the stairs of the chawl, bleeding from wounds on the head, and apparently unconscious. She was immediately removed to the J. J. Hospital, where it was ascertained that Bheema had sustained two wounds on the head, neither of them exposing or injuring the bone. The woman remained unconscious until the following noon, and although she was interviewed by the police and the house-surgeon several times, after she had come to herself, she refused to take any statement against Bhagia Sooma, who absconded from the chawl after the occurrence. On the contrary, she stated that Bhagia did not assault her, but that she sustained injuries by her having fallen down the staircase of her chawl.

AN IMPORTANT INVENTION.—Mr. F. C. W. Webb, a practical tanner, curer, and leather dyer at Dharavie, in Bombay, is credited with being the inventor of the latest process in the art of tanning, which promises to revolutionise the trade, at least in India. He has applied to the Government of India for permission to patent his invention. It is claimed for this process that it entirely dispenses with the use of any vegetable substance in the composition, and it will supersede all systems in vogue in India by its effecting a saving of 75 per cent. of labour to the manufacturer, and of 25 per cent. to the public in cost, and lastly it will convert raw pale hides into finest tanned leather, in from 24 to 48 hours (a thing which at present, by the best processes, takes nearly as many weeks to accomplish). This is its principal merit, which, in time of war, would be invaluable and of vital importance when the necessities of the military department must be supplied, at any cost, with fully tanned leather. The advantages in the tanned material by this process in Mr. Webb's machine are: The leather will have better weight and wear; cost 25 per cent. less; greater durability and suppleness; with equable firmness (as good as that done by the 6 and 9 months systems); and development and retention of the industry in the country.

SAVANTVADY GIRLS' SCHOOL.—A local correspondent says:—The Darbar of the current month seems one of the most magnificent events in the educational annals of Savantvady. Female education is now-a-days promoted in every part of India, and the pretty State of Savantvady has not been slow to contribute its mite towards the advancement of that grand reform. The work has long since been vigorously undertaken in the town of Savantvady itself; and, thanks to the ardent love of education of the present Political Superintendent, Colonel Nutt, girls' schools have also been established in other places in the State. The people of the State have gradually come to love reform, and the number of female scholars has, yea, after year, been on the increase. Distribution of prizes to the young girls gives an impetus to the whole work, and that ceremony came off with great pomp on the 29th instant at the hands of Colonel Nutt, the Political Superintendent. The garden of the school was excellently decorated, and Sirdars and Officers of the State were present. The Inspector, A. V. Schools, Mr. Sabnis, read the annual report, which showed satisfactory progress, to his credit, as well as to that of the able and zealous head mistress, who has been diligently working in the cause for several years past. Prizes were then distributed. Remarks of the president suited to the occasion followed, and the distribution of pan-supari terminated the proceedings.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS TO A NATIVE PRINCE.—On Thursday afternoon last, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Clemens (Mark Twain) had an interview with Prince Samatsingji of Bhalawad at his bungalow on Malabar Hill. They were much interested with the various native dresses, jewellery, coat-of-arms, and several oil paintings which the Prince showed them. After talking for some time, Mrs. and Miss Clemens paid a visit to Princess Samatsingji and obtained a good deal of information from her Highness about Indian life, manners, and customs, behind the veil. Mr. Clemens expressed himself as very much pleased with all he had seen and heard, and thanked the Prince for the trouble he had taken in making everything so clear to him. At the close of the visit, the Prince presented his portrait to Mr. and Mrs. Clemens, and after the usual distribution of "pan and attar," the distinguished visitors were decorated with wreaths and bouquets, and drove back to Watson's Hotel.—A day or two previously, Mr. Ridewin Ward, the well-known portrait-painter, and Mr. Raymond, the interviewer, visited the Prince Samatsingji at his bungalow. Both gentlemen were much interested in inspecting the Indian curiosities that the Prince showed them. Mr. Ward asked permission to make a study of one of the Prince's followers. The visitors expressed their great satisfaction at everything they had seen, and especially admired the Prince's Kathiawady riding horses.

AN OPIUM PROSECUTION.—Sala Ahmed and Husain Ramjee were, yesterday, charged at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the instance of Chief Inspector Fazulala Khan, with having in their possession twenty-eight pounds of Malva opium, valued at Rs. 280, in contravention of the Opium Act. The accused, it seems, were in the habit of importing opium from Malva wrapped up in a goat's membraine and the odour could not be detected. The Opium Department got the information, and they were further informed that the accused would be arriving at Bhansali Mohalla. Two men were sent to that place with marked currency coins to make purchases from them. They paid Rs. 30 and bought a quantity of opium from the accused. Constable Barker, of the Bombay Police, was then sent to search the accused's person, and Rs. 191 in cash were found. Among the coins were the marked money. The accused then took the Chief Inspector and the police to a "Musafurkhana" where he produced a parcel of the drug. The first accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 100, or in default of the payment of the fine he was ordered to suffer ten weeks' hard labour. Second accused was found guilty upon the evidence adduced by Mr. Fazulala Khan, and was fined Rs. 125 with an alternative of three months' rigorous imprisonment. The accused did not pay the fine, and were accordingly sent to jail.

A PAINFUL CASE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. P. H. Dastoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, had to dispose of a somewhat painful case. The wife of a fisherman, a Native Christian woman, named Mari, aged twenty-two, who gave birth to a child fifteen days ago, was charged with the theft of a brass lamp, of the value of Rs. 3, the property of her neighbour Tai, a woman, residing at Suria Street. As the circumstances of the case were peculiarly painful, Mr. Salmon, pleader, undertook to defend the woman out of charity. On the morning of the 16th ultimo prosecutrix locked the door of her room and went out. On her return home, a few hours after, she found a brass lamp missing from her room. She reported the matter to the police, and gave the name of the accused as the person on whom she rested her suspicions. The police arrested the accused woman and recovered the lamp. She was locked up in the police chowkey to be charged before the magistrate on the following morning. While thus confined in the police chowkey, Mari complained of pains in her stomach, and was placed in a gharry to be conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, but before the carriage could reach the hospital, the unfortunate woman gave birth to a child in the gharry on the way. The accused, who appeared much emaciated, and was pleaded guilty, stating that, as she had no means of subsistence, and that, as her husband had abandoned her, she committed the offence. His Worship, after hearing Mr. Salmon, took a lenient view of the case, and regarding the public purposes as sufficient punishment, discharged her.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

BRUTAL MURDER BY A DISAPPOINTED LOVER.

IMPERATRIX VS. RAGHAPPA BIN BASAPPA AND ANOTHER.

THE prisoners in this case, appealed from a decision of Mr. R. Knight, Joint Sessions Judge of Bijapur, who, on the 13th November last, convicted them of murder and sentenced them each to transportation for life.

The two accused were charged with the murder of a child named Bhima, son of the complainant Hanmappa, on the afternoon of the 12th October last. On the following day, the body of the murdered boy was found, and the accused were arrested. They both made a full and detailed confession, which they repeated ten days later, before the committing magistrate. Before the Sessions Court, the first accused pleaded not guilty, but when called upon to reply to the indictment, answered, "It is true." Further questioning revealed that it was not his intention to plead guilty to the full measure of the offence. He disclaimed all responsibility for the actual murder of the child; and this was treated as equivalent to a plea of not guilty. At the conclusion of the trial however, he repudiated both his magisterial confessions. It appeared that the first accused was desirous of marrying Gurava, a divorced sister of the complainant. His suit prospered at first, but, the opposition of complainant's mother defeated it, and a marriage was arranged between Gurava and another man. The ceremony was fixed to take place on the evening of the 12th, and the household was busily engaged in preparing for the reception of the guests. The boy Bhima, six years of age, wandered away unnoticed, in the midst of the bustle, and it was not until sunset that the fam ly missed him. They began to search for him, but no trace of him could be discovered that night. The next morning the search was resumed, the whole village was alarmed, and a large number of the inhabitants turned out to help in the search. In one of the fields, were found the recent foot-prints of two adults and a child. Marks were found as of a body being dragged towards a pool of water. While the search was proceeding on, a child named Shiva, a playmate of the missing boy, made a statement, which at once directed suspicion against No. 2, who was immediately arrested. Measures were also taken for the apprehension of the first accused, who had been seen slipping away through the crops during the morning search, apparently at the time when his sandals were discovered. The second accused made a full confession to the effect that he was told to bring the deceased boy, who was near a certain well, on a promise that the Rs. 20 he owed him would be remitted, and that he would also give him the boy's ornaments. The first accused proposed that they should kill the boy, but the second did not agree, and so he was sent off to get materials for smoking. As he started, the first accused cut the boy's throat with a 'kurpi.' The first made the second accused swear that he would tell no one. He threw the body into the pool of water, and the second accused then went home. In the morning, the first accused called on the second to throw the dead body into the well, but as the second would not, the first accused went and did so himself, the second keeping guard lest any one should come. When he had finished the well, and the party of investigation found it there. It was the body of Bhima with a deep gash in his t roat. The first accused was arrested at a place nine miles off near the river, apparently waiting for the ferry. The three ornaments which the child had been wearing, were on the body still. Next morning the first accused pointed out the "kurpi" with which he had cut the boy's throat. It was on the admission that the plan of killing the child was dictated to him by Gurava in order to prevent her marriage with the other man. The Sessions Judge found the two accused guilty, and sentenced them as above mentioned.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in disposing of the appeal, said: The court, after consideration of the whole evidence and the full and able judgment, and the opinions of the assessors, who concurred with the learned Joint Sessions Judge, rejects the appeal of the prisoners. The court having found difficulty in reading the confessions as recorded by the committing magistrate, had to read the Canarese record and found the same difficulty. It is, therefore, to be remarked that, in a case of such gravity, and especially as regards records of confessions, the records should be in plain and legible writing.

THE POWER OF TRANSFER DEFINED.

IMPERATRIX VS. KHANDOO GANU.

The District Magistrate of Satara, Mr. C. B. Winchester submitted to the court, under section 438, Criminal Procedure Code, a correspondence between himself and Mr. Rand, subdivisional first-class magistrate of Talukas Satara, Jaoli, Wai, and Koregaon, in connection with Mr. Rand's refusal to try the above case, transferred to him by the District Magistrate under section 192, Criminal Procedure Code. As subdivisional magistrate of the subdivision, including the above talukas, Mr. Rand had, the District Magistrate thought, jurisdiction under section 110 Criminal Procedure Code, though he had not as first-class magistrate been specially empowered under that section. During the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Arthur, the District Magistrate had directed Mr. Rand, to do the first-class magistrate's work of Mr. Arthur's subdivision. Mr. Rand, however, considered that he was not subdivisional magistrate for that subdivision, and as he was not again fully empowered under Section 110, that he was not competent to deal with case s touching security for good behaviour arising in Mr. Arthur's subdivision. As the District Magistrate had a doubt on the point, he referred the matter for the orders of the High Court.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in giving the court's decision, said: The question for decision is whether a magistrate of the first class having jurisdiction throughout the District of Satara, but not specially empowered under Section 110 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, can exercise jurisdiction in a case arising under that section, upon a transfer being made to him by the District Magistrate, under Section 192. The answer is to be found in the language of Section 110 and Section 530. Section 110 gives the jurisdiction to a magistrate of the first class specially empowered in this behalf by the Local Government." Section 530 declares that, "if any magistrate, not being empowered by law, in this behalf, demands security for good behaviour, his proceedings shall be void." The power is special: it is derived from the Local Government; it cannot be conferred by the magistrate. In a somewhat analogous case under Chapter 12, the High Court, Form William, speaks of the power of transfer under Section 192 as authorising the transfer of a case to a magistrate "duly empowered to deal with it. (Satish vs. Basheda, I. L. R. 18 Cal. 264). We, therefore, that until Mr. Rand has been specially empowered under Section 110, the magistrate of the District cannot transfer the case to him for trial.

SELECTIONS FROM THE WRITINGS OF KAKA KAHN.

MR. JEREEBHOY PESTONJI MISTRI, M.A., who edited some time back the poetical works of his late friend, Mr. J. N. Petit, shows again his vivid sympathy in a praiseworthy manner for another deceased friend of his, Mr. Framji Dadabhoy Pavday. He has collected the writings of the author scattered over a number of magazines, and weekly and daily journals, and now presented them to the public in the form of an attractive and bulky volume. How well and admirably this labour of love has been carried out by the editor may be seen by the readers of the volume, in which a mass of matter on divers subjects, social, moral, religious, biographical, &c., is classified and arranged in a very readable and attractive form. The editor, Mr. Jeejeebhoy, has in his usual felicitous language, prefaced the volume with a critical and scholarly sketch of the life, character, and writings of the author. Mr. Framji Dadabhoy died in August 1891 at the early age of 38 seems to have made numerous contributions to Gujarati magazines and journals in the form of essays, stories, adaptations, translations, and original productions on a large variety of subjects under the different pseudonyms of "Moonga Kaka," "Oliyajee," "Kaka Kahn," and "Makai Dosan." The contributions are written with a freedom and ease of language scarcely surpassed by those veteran writers. The early foundation of his literary labours was, as the editor says, in the introduction, laid during his school days when he tried to elucidate passages from Shakespeare and Addison, the two great masters of the English language. To both Addison for his model, and adopted his critical vein with such fidelity as at once to mark him out as a fit person to assume the role of a censor of the follies and foibles of the people among whom he lived, from the specimens of Essays from the writings before under notice, one can see that he has not at all lent himself to bitter invective or stinging jest to unmask the prevailing follies of his people. On the other hand, he has, with a keen sense of humour, woven domestic scenes and everyday occurrences in elegant fictions and refined allegories with an inimitable art. His adaptation "Tootaian dhul Tehmina" (Broken-hearted Tehmina) from the original, "The Wife," a portion of that most interesting book in the English language, "Samuel Warren's Diary of a late Physician," took so well with the readers of the "Jame Jamshed," in which the story was served out piecemeal regularly from week to week, that it was found necessary to publish it in the form of a book. "Shoorsen Madam" again is an original story by Mr. Pandya, in which he had in his object in view of holding before the half-educated Parsee girls such examples of modest character and career as might inspire in them a love for affability, civility, and sociability, especially towards those whom they ridiculed as illiterate. From the treasures of wit and wisdom, the stores of anecdotes and information, and the multifarious subjects with which the volume abounds, one can see at a glance how wide is the range of the author's observation and information must have been; and we make no doubt but that, at the present day, when the Gujarati reading public mostly take to story and novel reading, Kaka Kahn's (Mr. Pandya's) writings, which breathe, in homely but flowing and charming language, morality allied with instruction and information, will be read, not only with interest, but with advantage by persons of all ages and of both sexes of the Gujarati reading public.

CRICKET.

LANOULI vs. KHANDALLA.

THE above teams met at Lanouli on Saturday, the 25th instant, the result of the match being a win for Lanouli.

1st Innings — LANOULI.		2nd Innings	
Sergt Inst Stevens, c Bedford, b Lush	10	b Lush	15
Mr Meade, b Lush	0	b Lush, b Simpson	0
Mr Hasser, b Simpson	1	c and b Simpson	6
Mr Rowe, b Lush	9	not out	59
Mr Downes, run out	2	did not bat	
Mr Weelan, b Lush	2		
Mr Frampjee, b Simpson	14	c Dryadale, b Simpson,	14
Mr Carpenter, b Simpson	0	c Simpson, b Lush	3
Mr Luc-s, run out	0	c Bedford, b Lush	13
Mr Kelly, c Simpson, b Lush	0	b-b-w Simpson	1
Mr Rickes, b Lush	0	Extras	1
	1		
Total	39	Total	116

1st Innings — KHANDALLA.		2nd Innings	
Surg Capt Perry o & b Stevens	1	b Stevens	13
Pte Nesbitt, c and b Stevens	1	b Stevens	7
Pte Simpson, b Stevens	14	b Stevens	23
Corpl Bedford, c and b Stevens	2	run out	0
Corpl Sykes, b Stevens	0	b Stevens	0
Corpl Rusler, b Meade	0	b Stevens	0
Pte Shirt, b Stevens	4	b Stevens	0
Corpl Lush, c and b Stevens	4	c Rickes, b Stevens	0
Surg Major Dryade's, not out	0	b Stevens	8
Sergt Graham, c Lucas, b Stevens	0	not out	0
Capt Buckle, b Stevens	0	run out	0
	1	Extras	1
Total	31	Total	73

CLAIM AGAINST THE PROPRIETOR OF WILLISON'S CIRCUS.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Mr. C. W. CRITTY, the Chief Judge.)

WILLIAM FREDERICKS VS. BERT WILLISON.

THIS was a short date summons obtained by the plaintiff, who is the father-in-law of the defendant, the proprietor of the Willison Circus, on the ground that the defendant was to have Bombay on the 2nd instant and was not likely to return within the jurisdiction of the court. The plaintiff's claim was for Rs. 914-4-6, being the amount of salary due for eighteen days, at £20 a week, commencing from the 16th January, 1896, to the 3rd instant, and Rs. 415-11-6, being the amount of hotel expenses from the 10th January to the 5th instant, being 26 days at £1 per diem, amounting in total to Rs. 1,330-15-11.

Mr. Smetham, of Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, appeared for the plaintiff, while the defendant was represented by Mr. Robertson, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Rought n and Byrne.

The plaintiff stated that in May 1895 defendant engaged him and his family to perform as acrobats in his circus in South Africa for a period of one year certain from the time of joining at a salary of £18 a week and hotel expenses, such salary and hotel expenses to be paid to the plaintiff whether actually performing or not. The plaintiff and his family accordingly joined the circus in South Africa on the 10th of May, 1895, and gave performances from time to time in various places in that country. In October, 1895 the defendant proposed to the plaintiff to vary the agreement made between them and to take the company of the circus to India for the remainder of the term of one year, i.e., upto the 18th of May, 1896, at an enhanced salary of £20 per week and hotel expenses, such enhanced salary to begin from the time when the circus actually opened in India. At the time of making the agreement, plaintiff was indebted to the defendant for monies lent, and it was agreed between them that the plaintiff and his family should receive no salary but only hotel expenses on board and lodging in lieu thereof, between the time of leaving South Africa and the opening of the circus in Bombay, except in case performances were given on board the defendant's steamer, special arrangements were to be made at the time with regard to the same, and that in consideration thereof the defendant should release the plaintiff from all claims for salary previous to that date. The plaintiff and his family proceeded with the defendant and the members of his company to Bombay per s. s. Courland and arrived in Bombay on the 16th ultimo, when the defendant informed plaintiff that the services of himself and family were dispensed with, and that he would not be allowed to perform in the circus. The defendant had proved asity at Mauritius on the 24th December last, and had written letters to the plaintiff. The plaintiff stated that he and his family were always ready and willing to perform their part of the agreement. The plaintiff upon the defendant's refusal to allow him to do so performed their part, took advice and entered into an arrangement with Harmston's Circus for £26 per week, which sum was to include hotel expenses, and that the plaintiff's engagement with Harmston's Circus is to commence on the 6th instant. The plaintiff under the circumstances claimed from the defendant the sum sued upon, being the amount of damage sustained by him by reason of the defendant's breach of the agreement together with interest and costs of the suit.

Mr. Robertson, on behalf of the defendant, stated that the defendant was suing the plaintiff on the proceeds of wilful disobedience of orders and refusal to perform; that the terms of all the agreements were that a week's notice should be given and a fortnight's notice made. In cross-examination by defendant's counsel, was plaintiff entitled to more than a week's wages and expenses. He denied that defendant had entered into an agreement, as alleged in para graphs one and three of the plaint mentioned. He admitted the payments mentioned in paragraph four of the plaint. Mr. Roberts said that £91 were still due and owing by the plaintiff to the defendant, and he claimed to set it off against the plaintiff's claim, and that plaintiff was now ready and willing to perform his part of the contract. The learned counsel denied damages set forth in the plaint, stating that in any case the plaintiff could only recover amount up to the date of the filing of the suit. He also denied the amounts of hotel expenses, and disputed the validity of the agreement in paragraphs one and three of the plaint. According to law in South Africa such an agreement must be made in writing and properly authenticated.

After the evidence of witnesses was recorded, his Honour, in disposing of the suit, held that the plaintiff was entitled to the sum claimed, as defendant had wrongfully and without justification. He also held that, according to the custom of the profession, plaintiff was able to be dismissed on a week's notice. For that week plaintiff was entitled to damages, but not as he had suffered none during that week, he could only recover nominal damages. Plaintiff was admittedly not put to any expenses during that week, living on the voyage, but as his own expenses, he was he entitled to any salary. His Honour did not decide if plaintiff was entitled to set out the £91 due to the defendant in lieu of salary for the voyage. The court passed a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 1, and made no order as to the costs.

A SIDE LIGHT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The following extract from a private letter written on Christmas Day by a prominent lawyer in large practice in New York to a friend in Bombay may perhaps be of some interest as affording a side light on the views of educated Americans on the subject of the late Venezuelan imbroglio. The writer is a typical and patriotic American, and every way entitled to speak. He says:—"The papers here are full of the Venezuelan question. I suppose you hear of it. The public opinion on the subject is very great among us. The half educated young men are often violent in gross. They want the excitement of war, and England is a shining mark. The educated class is not much better. They appear to think that their newspaper organs give him daily such a scolding as no British Premier ever gets. You must always make allowance for the difference in tone here. The American man-in-the-street is outspoken and rougher in expression than the upper classes in England. Whenever the low jingo element here begins to bray against England the best course for the British to take is just to ignore it. Any notice only gives it importance, and that is what it wants. Say nothing, offensive and wait. In a few days or weeks the really intelligent people of America, who are usually quiet and reserved, becoming annoyed at all this nonsense, will take the bistary in one hand and put them in their places. President Cleveland has already been severely punished by his own people for his silly conduct about Venezuela, and the episode has done good because it has brought the two peoples in the front. It has put the intelligence of the American nation in the field, and has given the jingoes a lesson they will not soon forget. The action of Congress was really the result of an impulse which will not recur unless England does something provoking or retaliatory, and that is not likely."

BARRISTER.

Jan. 30.

ALIBAG ASSESSMENTS.

THE following memorial has been addressed by the Alibag Taluka Association to the Governor-in-Council:—

The humble petition of the Alibag Taluka Association Most Respectfully Sheweth,—That at the meeting of the Legislative Council, held at Poona on the 7th of August 1893, the Hon. Mr. Nugent, in reply to a question from the Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, said that the rule, by which the Collector was to be guided when the differences between the Old and New Assessment was under Eight annas, had been disallowed by Government, but because the preparation of new statements would entail additional trouble and because it was reported that the amount involved to individual occupants was, in no case, large, and in many, quite insignificant, Government directed that the draft rule in question should be held to have been applicable in the case of the Alibag and Pen Settlements. That as the tabular statements referred to by the Hon. Mr. Nugent in the latter part of his reply were prepared only for two years, and as those for the next two years are about to be prepared very soon, your petitioners now pray (1) That your Excellency in Council will be graciously pleased to direct that, in the preparation of the new accounts, the excess assessments will have been recovered for the last and the current years from the landholders, most of whom are very poor persons, may be credited to their accounts; and (2) That fresh calculations for the next two years and all succeeding years may be made in accordance with Government Resolution No. 3541, dated 4th May 1885, if Government think the demands of the ryots just, equitable and in consonance with the spirit of the above resolution.

BOMBAY RACES, 1896.

"THE TURF CLUB HANDICAP" R. C. AND DISTANCE.

	st. lb.		st. lb.
Venture	10 6	Asco	7 10
Turkish Flag	9 9	Reminder	7 8
Martaban	9 5	Khaboor	7 8
Red Rube	9 4	Ruby	7 7
Cæsar	8 11	Nepaul	7 3
Lada	8 6	Kingcraft	7 0
Red Jacket	8 4	Thensha	7 0
Inkerman late Pekin II.	8 3	Rejected	7 0
Rose Leaf	8 2	Wafadar	6 9
The Boy	8 1	Signet	6 7
Sultan II	7 11	Tyndall	6 5

TOM. LEMESURIER,
Honorary Secretary, W. I. T. C.

31st January, 1896.

BOMBAY EXTRA RACES.

4TH DAY, 1st February, 1893.
Time and Order of Starting.

1st RACE—"Malden Galloways"..... 3-30
2nd " Byculla Stakes..... 4-0
3rd " Gallowy Handicap..... 4-25
4th " Budli Stakes..... 4-50
5th " Civilian Stakes..... 5-15
6th " Light Horse Stakes 5-35

PALLANJI NUSSERWA J
Asst. Secretary, W. I.

January 31st, 1896.

BOMBAY FIRST EXTRA MEETING.

FOURTH DAY

To be held on 1st February, 1896.
"Entries for Buddil Stakes and Light Horse Stakes," closed on 31st January.

THE BUDDLI STAKES.

1 Mr. J. W. Ward's ch w geld Monarch by Albatross Im: dam Zingera
2 Mr. Lyndon's b w m Miss Dolly
3 Mr. J. B's b w Welcome Jack.
4 Capt. R. St. C. Lecky's bl aus geld Ebony
5 Capt. R. St. C. Lecky's bl geld Wee Lad
6 Aga Coochick Shah's b aus geld Dookie.

THE LIGHT HORSE STAKES.

1 Mr. Scholderet's b w geld Wotan
2 Mr. Fisher's b w m Pierrot
3 Mr. Cyril Webster's b w geld Dainty 14-3 6 years.
4 Mr. F. J. Rome's b w ge'd Jacky Boy.

PALLONJI NUSSERWANJI,
Assistant Secretary, W. I. T. Club
Bombay, 31st January, 1896.

THE BISHKAR COMMISSION.

BEFORE Mr. C. JOPP, C. S., (On Special Duty with the Government of Bombay.)

The enquiry into the allegations of having received illegal gratification as a public servant and certain other charges made against Mr. Kelkar, the Subordinate Judge of Yeola in the Nasick Collectorate, commenced on Monday, the 6th instant. Mr. Ganesh Pandoorang Vaidya, the Government pleader at Nassick, appeared for the Crown, while Mr. Branson, Barrister-at-law, with the Hon'ble Dajee Abajee Khare, High Court pleader, and Mr. Wassoodeo Bapujee Akut, pleader of the Sinnur Court, appeared to defend Mr. Kelkar.

Witness No. 1 Krishnarao Trimbuck Vakeel (Pleader) said: Rao Saheb Kelkar deals with witnesses in a loud and threatening language, abuses them and asks them the same question over and over again. He does not write down the answers given by witnesses. He repeats his questions until he gets the desired answers to a cure which he uses threatening language and in many cases makes them stand in the witness box for hours together. Rao Saheb Kelkar treats appeals pending before him in a bad manner and throws at them abuses. I have seen this very often. Cross-examination reserved. Twelve other witnesses gave similar evidence.

Witness No. 1 Krishnarao Trimbuck Vakeel said: Manubai kom Khemchand had instituted Civil Suit No. 283 of 1895 at the Subordinate Judge's Court at Yeola against Jivraj Mangalji. Jivraj does not reside in the Yeola limits. I was pleader for Manubai. In this suit a decree was passed against Jivraj. In execution of this decree I at once made an application for the confinement of Jivraj in the Civil Jail. My application was granted by the Court. On the 24th August at the request of Bhagchand, the son-in-law of the Defendant, I made an application for the release of Jivraj from the Civil Jail. I presented the application after the Court was closed at 5 o'clock p.m. to Rao Saheb Kelkar at his private residence. He was then present in his house. I read out the application to him and he took it in his hands and said that he intended to receive the application and asked me to go away. Bhagchand was with me then. I handed the application over to him. I went away for a walk. Bhagchand, Chintopant and Manikchand Purshotam were present. Rao Saheb Kelkar did not mention any cause for refusing to entertain my application. The above named persons and Bhagchand were present with Rao Saheb Kelkar when I went to him. Cross-examination reserved.

Witness No. 2 Chintaman Chimnajee Karcoon said: Three months have elapsed since I have been transferred to Nassick. On August last I was in Yeola at the Subordinate Judge's Court. At intervals I used to visit the house of the Subordinate Judge Rao Saheb Kelkar. One evening at about 8.30 Krishnarao came to the house of Rao Saheb Kelkar and an application for the release of a person from the Civil Jail. After this the Subordinate Judge said. "It is now nearly 6 p.m. the court is closed and therefore he would not accept the application." After saying this he returned the application to Mr. Krishnarao who threw it back at him, saying "do with it as you like." I go to attend my business and left the court and went home. Some Patidar then came. They were of the same caste as the person in the jail. They said to the Rao Saheb that it was their holiday that day and requested him to give the order for the release of the person in the jail. Rao Saheb refused to comply and then said it was now evening we will look about it on the morrow. The Patnies entreated the Rao Saheb many times. Upon which Rao Saheb said: "We will see about our way." I then left Yeola. Some of the leaders of the Patnies came to Nassick and said that the prisoner is poor, we have among ourselves subscribed for his release and paid his debts. For what do you make the demand. Rao Saheb said at least arrange for Rs. 25. After the rupees were paid by the Patnies the order for the release of the prisoner was given to me, and I was ordered to write the sharra on the petition that the application was granted. I wrote the sharra and after getting it signed by Rao Saheb Kelkar I went to the court at lamp light. I sent a message to the Nazir of the court by a bailiff of the court that the prisoner was ordered to be released. After the return of the bailiff I made the Nazir release the prisoner.

Corroborative evidence being given Chunilal Jugjivan said: I know Jivraj Mangaljee Patny. He was confined in the Civil Jail. This happened in last Bhadrapad. Jivraj's relations paid away his debts and went to the house of Rao Saheb Kelkar. It was our holiday. I had gone to the house of Rao Saheb Kelkar to invite the Patnies who had gone there to assemble for the Pothi. Our people were saying to Rao Saheb Kelkar that they had paid away the debts of the man in the jail, please release him. Rao Saheb said "You have satisfied the plaintiff but you have still to satisfy me." The Patnies said "that the prisoner was a foreigner. We have among ourselves subscribed for his release, from whence are we to bring forth the money. Rao Saheb said nothing will be done unless you arrange for a sum of Rs. 50. The Patnies then began to beg and entreated the Rao Saheb who then said go and bring at least Rs. 25. Thereupon Manikchand was requested by the company of the Patnies to go and fetch Rs. 25. Manikchand brought them from Babmukund Jugjiwan who resides in the vicinity of Mr. Kelkar's house. I saw Manikchand returning through Rao Saheb Kelkar's window. Manikchand paid the rupees to Rao Saheb Kelkar. Then Chhaganlal Karcoon was ordered to release the prisoner. Then we went to the temple.

Witness No. 3. Babmukund Jugjiwan said: I know Jeevraj. I do not know whether he was confined in the Civil Jail. I do not know what the Patnies did. I am a Gujarati, but we do not observe the holiday Padesun. Many people take from me much money always. One evening in last Bhadrapad Shudh Manikchand Gulabchand requested Rs. 25 from me. These rupees were returned to me by some one from Rajpiplas Devchand on the next day. The man who brought the money might be Gumasta. I cannot say for what purpose Lalchand took the money from me and to whom he paid it. I live in the neighbourhood of Rao Saheb Kelkar. I gave Rs. 25 to Lalchand on Bahadrapad Shudh 4th.

THE NEW LAUREATE.

IF is not Mr. Austin's fault writes the "Saturday Review" that he comes after Tennyson, but it is his misfortune. The memory of the great poet still lingers about the place he dignified while he occupied it, and an estimable little bardling like Mr. Austin is as much out of place there as an inhabitant of Liliput would be on the throne of Brobdingnag. It is difficult to that Mr. Austin is a graceful and quite cultivated versifier, with goods sense, moderation, and balance; but not even Lord Salisbury, though he has made him the Laureate, could make him a poet at all. After a fashion he is. Take, for instance, Austin's would have been a commendable appointment. Like such literary forefathers in the office, he might have very acceptably hymned the virtues of the Throne:—

"His Virtues shine peculiarly nice,
Conjoined by a comma, and not by a vice."

Verse of this kind scans, rhymes, and is not devoid of power to amuse. Mr. Austin's verse has the same excellences. Here are a few specimens:—

"As long as in its ocean Realm,
Victoria an t her Line
Retain the heritage of the helm
By loyalty divine."

This is certainly loyal, if somewhat wooden, but is better than the following, from which we opine that Mr. Austin pronounces the fourth word of the second line "been":—

"And own the instant I arrive
The dignity of being alive."

Mr. Austin has already taken in hand the morals of the Prince of Wales, who we hope he may now make a convert of:—

"Hark while she tells you, nor her counsel spurn,
For giddy pleasure's gilded toys to turn;
That not from invious genius of the wave,
Do Princes gain their fastes and their force;
That Reverence on hors not in deep carouse,
And that a Queen's Jewels Kingly brows!"

Here is a patriotic utterance more likely to provoke laughter than enthusiasm:

"What though some wretch
Monagonic shores with conflict or disgr

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Also on THURSDAY, the 13th instant at 2 p.m., at Bellasis Bridge Pipe Depot, consisting old wooden posts, ladders, W. I. brackets, lanterns, glass founts, chimneys, stoneware pipes, grating, cast-iron, copper, empty K. oil tins with cases, &c.

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Bombay, 1st February, 1896.

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AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

FOR

1896.

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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,

PRICE: Rs. 5, with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1896 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and narrates the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

THE "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says:—The volume may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the province. The compiler says that nowhere else, probably, in the world, not even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, as to the services, finances, manufactures, commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid in this volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while the rest of the volume will serve as a trustworthy book of reference. A map of India and another of the island of Bombay add to the value of the Guide.

THE London "Daily Chronicle" says:—There is not, and there never has been, a better Guide for any part of the world than that which Mr. J. M. Maclean, recently Member for Oldham, originally published at Bombay in 1875. It is now annually brought up to date under the care of his successor in the editorship and proprietorship of the "Bombay Gazette," Mr. Grattan Geary, and we never open its pages without admiration for the masterly way in which it marshals the innumerable facts connected with the past and present of the great and increasingly beautiful city which proudly calls itself FIRST in India." Altogether, to anyone proceeding to or having business relations with India, "Maclean's Guide to Bombay" is simply indispensable, while to the residents of one of the finest cities, situated on one of the very finest harbours of the whole empire, its value is beyond that of many rupees, of which it only costs five.

THE "Morning Post" says:—The edition for 1895 has been carefully revised, and much information added to meet the requirements of business men and the general public. The residents of Bombay, and also visitors, will find it an excellent work of reference as a directory, as well as an historical and descriptive guide to this famous city.

THE "Observer" says:—This handy volume, with its up-to-date directory and varied information about Bombay, will be found an invaluable companion by visitors to India. The information on the commercial and manufacturing progress of the city has been brought up to the close of last year from official and other authentic sources; the public buildings are fully described, and a mass of information of a varied character is given. The latest edition of this Guide will be found of great value by both visitors and residents.

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AGENTS WANTED

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 31.

ALTHOUGH we are nearing what is generally considered the busy season for our principal export staple, there is no appearance of animation yet, and we have to report a very moderate business passing in Cotton, especially for shippers' account, though the feeling in the market has remained steady and quotations show but little change from those which ruled a week ago. The crop is turning out a very early one, and the excess in arrivals here this season compared with last has now reached some 450,000 bales. In Wheat and Seeds the usual moderate export business has taken place in generally steady markets and on the basis of previous rates, except in the case of Linseed, prices of which have declined a little. Exchange has been quiet but steady, with only a slight change in rates, our closing quotations being 1-32d. lower for Bank Demand Paper, and higher, to the same extent, for three months' sight Credits, than ruled last Friday evening. The demand for Money has been slack. Government Paper has advanced 5-8 per cent. in a firm market. Freights close steady, but the higher rates demanded by holders stop business to a great extent. Only a moderate business has been reported in Imports owing to the continued absence of the usual up-country demand, but prices generally are unaltered.

MONEY.—Unlike its predecessor, which showed an increase in the Cash Balance of some 18¢ lakhs, the weekly Statement of Affairs of the Presidency Bank issued on Monday disclosed a diminution of about 22 lakhs in the Balance, at some 206 lakhs, brought about by a net increase in trade requirements during last week of 32¢ lakhs, partly counterbalanced by an addition to Government Deposits at the Bank's head office and branches, and a reduction in the balances held by other Banks. The principal movement was in Private Deposits, from which withdrawals took place to the extent of 31 lakhs; but Bills Discounted increased to a smaller extent than in the previous week, while Loans decreased 6¢ lakhs.

The demand for Cotton has not meantime been more than moderate, and the minimum rate of the Bank of Bombay remains at 5 per cent.

EXCHANGE opened with a steady feeling last mail day at 1s. 2d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 2 1/8d. for three months' sight Credits. The business that passed during the day was very limited, and 1s. 2 1-32d was available during the earlier part, and later on 1s. 2 3-32d. for three months' sight Merchants' Bills. At opening on Monday the market was quiet at 1s. 2d. for both Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 2 3-32d. for three months' sight Credits, and remained practically thereat throughout the day. A moderate amount of business was reported both ways; and Telegraphic was given at 1s. 2d., well forward. On Wednesday the feeling in the market was quiet, and Telegraphic and Demand were quoted at 1s. 2d. and three months' sight Credits at 1s. 2 3-32d., which rates were maintained with but little business having been reported either way, and the market having closed quiet and steady. Yesterday at opening 1s. 2d. was quoted for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 2 3-32d. for three months' sight Credits, which rates were maintained without change, a moderate business only having been reported done both ways, and the market having closed at the opening rates. This morning the market opened at 1s. 2d. for Bank Telegraphic, and at 1s. 2 1-32d. for Demand, and at 1s. 2 3-32d. for three months' sight Credits, a considerable amount of the latter having been reported to have changed hands; also a moderate amount of Bank Paper, our quotations closing firm as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	.....	1s. 2d.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 2d.
Do.	3 months' sight.....	1s. 2 1-32d.
Do.	4 do.	... 1s. 2 1-16d.
Do.	6 do.	... 1s. 2 1-8d.
Credits	3 do.	... 1s. 2 1-8d.
"	6 do.	... 1s. 2 3-16d.
Documents	3 do.	... 1s. 2 5-32d.
"	6 do.	... 1s. 2 7-32d.
Francs	3 do.	... 1/48¢
"	6 do.	... 1/49¢

GOVERNMENT PAPER was firm last mail-day at the enhanced rates of 105 5-8 for Money, 105 9-16 for the 3rd February Settlement, and 105 7-16 for the March Account, closing quotations having been 1-16 per cent. lower. The tone of the market was steady on Monday, and rates, which opened at 105¢ for Cash, 105 7-16 for the 3rd February Settlement, and 105¢ for the March Account, closed on the same level. On Tuesday rates were firm at 105 11-16 for Cash, 105 5-8 for the 3rd February Settlement, and 105 3-8 for the March Account, which rates were also quoted at the close. The tone of the market was steady on Wednesday, and rates, which at opening were quoted at 105 5-8 for Cash and the 3rd February Settlement, and 105 3-8 for the March Account, closed at the same quotations in the three positions. Yesterday the market was active and buoyant, and prices advanced about 3-16 per cent., closing quotations having been 105 13-16 for cash and the 3rd settlement, and 105 9-16 for the March Account. To-day the market has continued its upward course, and a further material advance in rates has been reported, our closing quotations being 106 1-16 for Money and the settling day, and 105 15-16 for the March account.

Municipal 5 per cent. Loan is 6 per cent. lower, at 124. Port Trust Bonds are ¼ per cent. higher at 107¼.

SHARES.—The market has been generally quiet during the past week, and the few changes that have taken place in prices show mostly an upward tendency, say, an advance of Rs. 35, in China Mill shares; of Rs. 15 each, in Framjee Petit, and Lakhmidas; of Rs. 10 each, in Empress, and Jewraz Balloo; of Rs. 5, in Swadeshi; and of Rs. 2 in Leopold; and a decline of Rs. 15 each, in Hyderabad, and Western India; of Rs. 5 each, in Central India, and Soonderdas; and of Re. 1¼ in Mazagaon. In Presses, New Berar, are Rs. 15 higher; Mofussil, Rs. 10; and Mercantile, Rs. 2½.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—The up-country buyers of staple *Grey Goods* are still acting in their usual manner of late and buying only what they need for their present requirements, and beyond this they refuse to go. Bazaar dealers are as willing as ever to sell at current rates, which are generally the same as before. The good demand for the *Bleached Goods* noticed in our two last reports has continued, without, however, leading to any improvement in rates. *Dyed, Turkey-Red*, and *Printed Goods* are unchanged in position and value. *Locally-made* Goods are as dull as before. Dealers do not buy to put up rates in anticipation of duty because they would not be able to sell. The total Clearances of *Imported Goods* from the Bazaar for the week have been about 3,700 packages, and of *Local*, some 1,700 bales.

YARNS.—The market for *Imported Twist* has remained steady and unchanged, with only a moderate amount of business reported. Sales of *Bombay Spinnings* in China for the fortnight have been 10,000 to 12,000 bales; and the position here is as firm as it was a week ago. The sales for the week are estimated at 2,000 bales, and the market closed quiet, at the following official quotations:—

Twist.....	No. 6s	Mule,	As.	4¢	to	4¢ per lb.
"	" 8s	"	"	4¢	"	4 7-8 "
"	" 10s	"	"	5	"	5¢ "
"	" 12s	"	"	5¢	"	5 5-8 "
"	" 16s	"	"	6	"	6¢ "
"	" 20s	"	"	6¢	"	6 5-8 "
"	" 24s	"	"	6¢	"	6 7-8 "
"	" 30s	"	"	7 3-8	"	7 9-16 "
"	" 40s	"	"	8	"	8¢ "

We annex our usual yearly statement, which shows the shipments of *Bombay Spinnings* to China and Japan for the last 19 years, from which it will be seen that the total missions to both countries were heavier for 1895 than in any previous year excepting 1892; but that the shipments to Japan were smaller last year than in any previous year on record since 1878.

Exports of country-made Yarns from Bombay to China and Japan from the year 1877 to 1895:—

Period.	To China (Bales of 400 lbs each).	To Japan (Bales of 400 lbs. each).	Total Bales.
From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. .....1877...	28,516	142	28,658
Do. 1878...	45,933	1,745	47,678
Do. 1879...	45,530	4,842	50,372
Do. 1880...	63,194	4,527	67,721
Do. 1881...	61,783	7,378	69,161
Do. 1882...	81,434	9,854	91,288
Do. 1883...	94,982	17,421	112,403
Do. 1884...	127,318	13,846	141,164
Do. 1885...	154,517	19,020	173,537
Do. 1886...	199,407	20,543	219,950
Do. 1887...	205,158	39,730	244,888
Do. 1888...	234,071	52,697	286,768
Do. 1889...	254,697	62,230	316,917
Do. 1890...	325,060	37,722	362,782
Do. 1891;	365,038	10,939	375,977
Do. 1892...	385,771	21,445	407,216
Do. 1893...	297,572	14,198	311,770
Do. 1894...	338,703	10,743	349,446
Do. 1895...	374,119	2 515	376,634

METALS.—In *Copper* a middling business has been done in a steady market at prices 4 annas higher. *Yellow Metal* has also advanced 4 annas in value, and has been in middling demand. In the price of *Iron* no change has taken place, and the metal has been taken to a middling extent, with a steady tone in the market.

COAL.—Sales have been reported for Powell's Duffryn, for February-March, at Rs. 18¢ per ton, and for March-April and April-May, at Rs. 18 per ton. Davison's West Hartley has been sold, for February-March, at Rs. 16¢ to Rs. 16¢, for March-April at Rs. 16¢, and for April-May at Rs. 16¢ per ton. We quote alongside:—

Welsh Hartley.....	Nil,	
West do.	Rs. 19¢	per ton.
Australian	Nil,	
Powell's	Rs. 21¢	"
Cardiff	" 20	"
Japan	Nil.	

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—Business in this staple has again been of a sluggish character during the week under review, especially as far as shippers are concerned; but the tone of the market has been steady throughout, though prices, which advanced a little at the beginning of the week, have since given way to about the same extent. The total business reported for account of exporters sums up about 4,500 bales of Oomrawuttee descriptions and Bengal, and a little Bhownuggur and Kurrachee Ginned; while the Mills have taken some 6,500 bales, consisting entirely of New Oomras and Bengal, no forward transactions having been reported in either direction. This evening the market closed quiet, with prices Re. 1 to Rs. 4 lower than they were a week ago.

The Receipts of Cotton of the new crop into Bombay during the past week have aggregated 63,500 bales, compared with 65,000 bales to hand in the week preceding, and 41,000 bales in the corresponding week last year; the total excess in arrivals of new Cotton this season compared with last being now 440,500 bales.

The cabled advices received on Monday from the Cotton growing districts reported a continuation of bright and seasonable weather. Arrivals were daily increasing at Bhownugger; and at Dhollera and Wadhwan picking had begun partially, while at the former Cotton was arriving in small quantities. Want of fine weather was felt at Bellary; and the plants at Hubli were suffering from hot winds. Crop prospects generally continued good, but at Delhi rain was needed, and much more so at Cawnpore. At Khangaum all crops were doing well except Wheat, which was doing badly.

In yesterday's official telegraphic weather and crop report the only fair points of interest were, that at Bellary the Cotton plants needed fair weather; that at Hubli, in the Dharwar circle, the crop was suffering from hot winds; that at Broach the picking was general, and that the crop estimate was 50 per cent. more; and that at Bhownugger arrivals were daily increasing.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without Commission, viz.:—

Cotton—		Per candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine	February	Rs.	174—3 3-32d.
Do. Fully Good	"	"	155—2 25-32d.
Do. Good	"	"	145—2 5-8d.
Belatee, Fine	"	"	189—3 11-32d.
Do. Fully Good	"	"	179—3 13-16d.
Khandeish, Fully Good	"	"	187—3 5-16 d.
Oomra, Fully Good	"	"	208—3 5-8 d.
Dhollera, Fine	May	"	219—3 13-16 d.
Do. Fully Good	"	"	207—3 21-32d.
Do. Good	"	"	200—3 9-16d.
S G Dharwar, Good	"	"	207—3 21-32d.
Westerns	"	"	200—3 9-16d.
Broach, Fine	March	"	229—3 31-32d.
Do. Good	"	"	227—3 15-16d.

The Arrivals of New Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season. 1895-96. F. P. Bales.	Season. 1894-95. F. P. Bales.
Bengals	199,500	56,300
Berar	218,000	82,000
Khandeish	176,500	83,500
Barsi and Nugur.....	34,000	7,500
Hinguughat	11,000	200
Persian and Sind	9,000	2,000
Broach	15,500	...
Dhollera	8,500	...
	672,000	231,500

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1896. Bales.	1895. Bales.	1894. Bales.
For the week	63,653	46,148	62,561
From 1st to 30th Jan.	263,570	158,719	219,542
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week.....	39,164	740	27,300
From 1st to 30th Jan.	97,376	9,197	85,330
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	210	136	2,824
From 1st to 30th Jan.	4,753	7,697	8,387

WHEAT has met with the usual moderate demand from exporters during the past week, the tone of the market having been steady throughout; but prices are all unchanged, and are still quiet as follows:—

White Peasy, 91 per cent.	Rs. 4-8-0	per cwt.
Do do. 85 "	" 4-7-0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi.....	" 4-7-0	"
Red Delhi	" 4-5-0	"
Hard Yellow	" 4-0-6	"
Red Ahmedabad	" 4-5-0	"
Hard Red.....	" 3-8-0	"

SEEDS also have been a steady market with transactions for shippers' account upon a moderate scale. The price of *Linseed* gave way one anna per cwt. at the beginning of the week, and declined another anna next day; but in other descriptions there has been no change in rates, and our closing quotations this evening are as follows:—

Linseed	Rs. 6-15-0 to	Rs. 7-1-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Gusrat.	" 7-4-0 to	" 7-5-0	"
Do. do. Cawnpore	" 6-13-0		"
Do. Red do.....	" 6-10-0 to	" 6-12-0	"
Gingelly, White.....	" 41-0-0 to	" 42-0-0	per cwt.
Do. Mixed.....	" 38-0-0 to	" 39-0-0	"

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1896. cwts.	1895. cwts.	1894. cwts.
Wheat for the week.....	69,185	88,566	73,159
Do. from to 30th January	200,910	318,545	356,577
Linseed for the week	22,300	43,695	51,068
Do. from to 30th January	61,055	96,924	170,272
Rapeseed for the week ...	9,269	15,999	31,728
Do. from to 30th January.....	20,662	69,330	91,096
Gingellyseed for the week	66,852	57,595	56,269
Do. from to 30th January.....	214,713	278,563	261,561

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1896. cwts.	1895. cwts.	1894. cwts.
Wheat for the week	16,380	25,342	94,320
Do. from to 30th January	52,376	85,662	359,583
Linseed for the week ...	78,071	26,263	52,842
Do. from to 30th January	109,712	72,364	202,129
Rapeseed for the week...	63,012	10,397	29,883
Do. from to 30th January.....	174,606	89,419	122,657
Gingellyseed for the week	119,755	40,745	43,738
Do. from to 30th January.....	243,481	253,464	186,357

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 30.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Baron, Ardrossan left here this afternoon.

The Anchor Line steamer Australia, left here for Bombay yesterday evening.

HONGKONG, JAN. 30.

The s. s. Peshawar, left here yesterday afternoon.

JAN. 31.

The s.s. Hydaspes, (Extra) left here this afternoon for COLOMBO, JAN 31.

N. L. steamer Prinz Hanrich from Aden, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 30.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera..... 3 11-16

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols 107 7-8

3 per cent. Rentes 102¼

3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 117¼

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper..... 61 13-16.

Bar Silver 30⅞

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday, show the following results:—Total Bullion, £48,300,000, increase £600,000; Public Deposits, £10,600,000, increase £900,000; Other Deposits, £52,400,000, decrease £300,000; Other Securities, £28,500,000, decrease £300,000; Notes and Gold, £30,800,000; increase £600,000. The Bank's Reserve is 63 per cent. of the Liabilities.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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1 DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.—HOMEWARD MAILS FROM BOMBAY.—OUTWARD MAILS FRO

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

YALE UNIVERSITY.

LONDON, JAN. 31.

The Yale University has decided to send a crew to Henley this season.

FUNERAL OF PRINCE BATTENBERG.

The funeral of the late Prince Henry of Battenberg will take place on Wednesday next.

THE BRIXTON ELECTION.

LONDON, JAN. 31.

Mr. Hubbard, the Conservative candidate, has been elected for Brixton in the place of the Marquis of Carmarthen, defeating Mr. Nunn, the Radical candidate, by two thousand three hundred votes.

THE REPORTED REVOLUTION AT KHARTOUM.

CAIRO, JAN. 30.

Nothing is known here regarding the reported revolution at Khartoum, but there are rumours of a revolt among the tribes south of Khartoum against the Khalifa.

THE WAR IN ABYSSINIA.

ROME, JAN. 30.

Latest advices state that the garrison of Makaleh have arrived safely at the Italian camp at Adagamus.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JAN. 30.

The Bombay mails of the 18th instant arrived at Brindisi to-day.

SUEZ, JAN. 30.

The s. s. Rome, with the outward mails of the 24th January, left here, at 12-30 a.m., to-day.

THE COTTON DUTIES.

MEETING OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 31.

The Select Committee of the Legislative Council met yesterday to consider the new Tariff Bill and the Cotton Duties Bill. The meeting was attended by the Hon'ble Mr. Wadia and Mr. John Marshall, who laid the views of the Bombay Millowners on the proposed Cotton Duties question before the Committee. On the recommendation of Sir James Westland, the Committee met the views of the deputation as far as possible, regarding the working of the Act as drafted.

The deputation left by last night's mail for Bombay.

THE INDIAN TARIFF BILL.

A special meeting of the Select Committee on the Indian Tariff Bill has been fixed for to-morrow. It is likely that a preliminary report of the Committee will be drafted at the meeting.

THE HEALTH OF THE VICEROY.

The Warren Hastings called at Akyab to-day, and a telegram received from there states that the Viceroy's health has greatly improved, and that during the last two days his Excellency had no fever.

THE DEPUTY FOREIGN SECRETARYSHIP.

Captain Hugh Daly officiates as Deputy Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, vice Colonel Sir A. Talbot.

CHITRAL RELIEFS.

Final sanction has been accorded to the Chitral Reliefs—the 2nd Battallion 5th Gookhas and the 28th Punjab Infantry replacing the troops at present there.

THE CIVIL SERVICE CUP.

The following is the latest betting on the Civil Service Cup :—7 to 4 Mite ; 3 to 1 Mulberry ; 6 to 1 Cyona, Parvo, and Ploughboy ; 10 to 1 Little Jane; 12 to 1 Elfrida ; 20 to 1 Dustpan ; and 30 to 1 Shannon and May Yoke.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta has resigned his office as Additional Member of the Legislative Council.

Public Works Department.—Mr. G. Mills, Executive Engineer, retires from the service.

Mr. P. P. Dease is appointed Deputy Consulting Engineer, Railways, Bombay.

Home Department.—Mr. Justice Sale is appointed Judge of the Calcutta High Court, vice J. F. Norris, resigned.

Revenue and Agriculture Department—The services of Veterinary-Captain Short have been replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

Foreign Department—Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Gould is appointed to the medical charge of Bundelkhand Political Agency.

Lieutenant Young is appointed Wing Officer and Adjutant, Deoli Irregular Force, vice Jones, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

The appointment of Max Bierinan, Consul for Germany in Bombay, and Morrison, Acting Consul for Austro-Hungary in Calcutta, has been gazetted.

Lieutenant Carwithen, Erinpura Irregular Force, is granted leave out of India for 180 days.

Military Department—Major-General Tucker is appointed to command the District, first-class, vice Lieutenant-General Sir R. C. Stewart.

Colonel Westmacott to be Colonel on the Staff, vice Sartorious.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Reid, to be Medical Storekeeper, Punjab. Lieutenant Donovan to officiate as Ordnance Officer, Fourth Class.

The following officers have been transferred to the Staff Corps :—Lieutenants O'Brien, Chandler, and Gausses ; and second Lieutenants Keen, Young, Leith, and Logan.

Promotions—Staff Corps—To be Major-Captains Williamson, Powell, Baillie, Abud, and Quintin.

To be Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel—Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Caldecott, vice Banks.

Retirements.—Surgeon-Lieutenant-ColonelPedraza and Honorary Lieutenant Webb.

Lieutenant Scott is appointed to the Military Works Department.

Captain Nicholson to be Major, Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, vice Brown.

Major Whiting to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Commandant, Poona Volunteer Rifle Corps, vice Meakin, deceased.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

POONA, JAN. 31.

Military Works Department—Colonel Shone, Royal Engineers, on being transferred to the Bombay Command, is posted to the Quetta Circle, Military Works, as Superintending Engineer.

On return from leave, Lieutenant Joly de Lotbiniere, Royal Engineers, is posted to the Bombay Division, Military Works. Lieutenant Joly de Lotbiniere is transfered from Bombay to the Aden Division, Military Works.

Bombay Command Order, No. 23, dated 17th January, is cancelled.

His Excellency the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Bombay, has been pleased to make the following appointment :—Lieutenant Lewis, 2nd Battalion South Lancashire Regiment, to be Superintendent of the 1st Class Gymnasium at Poona.

Under instructions from the War Office, it is notified that Captain Burrard, 72nd Field Battery, R. A., has been appointed to the Adjutancy of the Lancashire Militia Artillery.

So much of the Bombay Commaand Order, No. 450, of the 20th December, as relates to 2nd Lieutenant Game, R. A., is hereby cancelled.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in the following languages, viz. :—

Hindustani—Lower Standard—2nd Lieutenant Nayler, R. D. Fusiliers, attached to the 6th Bombay Cavalry.

Pushtu—Lower Standard—Lieutenant W. Ware, 7th Bombay Lancers.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty :—Lieutenant-Colonel Welch, Commandant, 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, for one year ; and Lieutenant Lockhart Mure, S. C. Squadron Commander, 4th Bombay Cavalry, for one year.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on medical certificate, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing, the specified period to count from date of leaving India :—Lieutenant-Colonel Monteith, Commandant, 6th Bombay Cavalry, for one year.

The undermentioned Warrant Officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on medical certificate, leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing :—Sub-Conductor James, Ordnance Department, for one year.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—Royal Artillery—2nd Lieutenant Hart, No. 9 Company, Southern Division, 6 months, on private affairs, out of India.

Worcestershire Regiment—Captain D. A. Thomas, 9 months, from the 10th February, 1896, on private affairs, out of India.

Lancashire Fusiliers, 2nd Battalin—Major Owen, 6 months, on private affairs, out of India.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 10.

The Summary Jurisdiction—Married Women's Act—which came into force on the 1st of January, has brought a crowd of hapless wives before the magistrates praying for release from drunken, brutal husbands, or from those who have left their wives and children without adequate means of support. The act was badly wanted, as the condition of many poor, respectable working women was miserable beyond description. Now, such a wife may obtain a judicial separation, and the husband is compelled to make his family an allowance, proportionate to his means—not exceeding £2 weekly ; and best of all, the right of the mother to have charge of her children has been recognised. The question as to marriage being a failure or otherwise, might be considered as answered very pessimistically, were one to judge of connubial happiness by the cases reported in every day's newspapers. We are prone to plume ourselves upon the superiority of our customs which permit young people to choose for themselves their future life partners, instead of arranging matches for them, as is done in other lands. But, unfortunately, the results of love matches do not justify us in asserting that they conduce to the welfare of the husbands and wives so chosen. Whatever may be the evils of arranged marriages, the system at least prevents over-youthful and improvident unions, which are flooding this country with feeble, ailing children, paupers and criminals. One poor man applied to a London magistrate to know if the new statute did not relieve the husband as well as the wife, but he found that, as yet, there is no redress for the man wedded to a drunken or vicious wife. No doubt, that too will come in time.

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There are no pictures by Dutch masters in the present exhibition at the Royal Academy. But a very fine collection is on view at the Dowdeswell Galleries, New Bond-street. There are several portraits by Michiel Miereveldt, an artist who lived forty years before Rembrandt, and evidently inspired his particular style of painting. In studying these works, one is fascinated by the extraordinary life-like effect produced. The faces appear really flesh and blood standing out from the canvas. One of Miereveldt's portraits is that of an old lady, just such a sweet, fading, care-worn, and yet lovely face, as one might always wish to have to fly to in time of trouble. The younger women possess that clear complexion and plump, placid style of beauty which stamps the originals as well nourished, non-"intense" Dutch women. "A Young Lady," by Paulus Moreelse, is a very comely person, but the real wonder is the manner in which the artist has succeeded in reproducing the rich material of her dress. This is a black and gold rep which might be a piece of the stuff itself let into the canvas. The texture of the muslin and lace in the head-dresses is equally well done. These Dutch pictures contrast forcibly in style with others of the French and English schools of the 17th and 18th centuries exhibited in the same galleries.

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A very interesting article might be written on the eccentric dress and behaviour of ladies attending Private Views, and other functions in town. At the New Gallery Private View, one lady insisted upon having her dog tied up in the entrance, where he barked and howled, and snapped at everybody, making himself a perfect nuisance, until the long suffering secretary ordered his summary banishment to some lower and more distant region of the building. Another lady, who had no card of admission, first pretended she thought it was the day the exhibition opened to the public and then stood worrying the life out of the ticket taker to let her pass, declaring that she knew various members of the committee, who would only be too delighted to give her a card if they but knew she was there. It was fully twenty minutes before this importunate person could be got away, and all the time, visitors were streaming in, and were kept in a mass awaiting her pleasure. There was likewise the lady who, knowing her ticket would be demanded, could not extract it from the multitudinous papers and parcels with which her pockets—for she had many in most unexpected places—were stuffed. Some ladies blandly ask the attendant if so and so has gone in, expecting him to read and remember the names on the hundreds of cards which passed through his hands. We have books of etiquette without number. It would be an agreeable change if someone would compile a book of common-sense rules to guide persons who are devoid of that gift, so as to pilot them through life with advantage to themselves and the community at large.

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"The Sign of the Cross," produced at the Lyric Theatre, by Mr. Wilson Barrett, and "The Prisoner of Zenda," at the St. James's Theatre, have both proved successes. It is seldom that we find the clergy urging the public to go to the theatre. Dean Hole, writing to the *Guardian*, asks all those who believe in the power of the drama for good to support the "most pathetic tragedy" of "The Sign of Cross." The Dean begs of all who "wish to encourage every effort to demonstrate the beauty of holiness and the ugliness of sin to support Mr. Wilson Barrett's new piece." If the less exigent public feel the same attraction the play will draw for a long time. The ending of the "Prisoner of Zenda" is unsatisfactory, according to the fashion of up-to-date plays and tales, but it is an exciting performance, and full of that spectacular display, which is as important a factor in drawing the British public as actual literary merit. In the coronation scene the dresses are gorgeous. Miss Millard, as Princess Flavia, wears a court gown of white satin, entirely veiled in silver embroidered gauze, the silver so arranged as to produce the effect of a shimmering shower. There is a splendid brocade train, held by two tiny maidens also in white satin, with little Dutch bonnets, and the diamonds are magnificent. When Mr. Alexander comes on as the false king, in showy uniform, and a mantle of crimson velvet bordered with ermine, and held by two little boys in scarlet and gold costumes, the effect is gorgeous. Miss Lily Hanbury has in one act a handsome gown of sapphire blue velvet, with light blonde vest and revers, which is very becoming to her. *Apropos* of revers a well worn gown may be freshened up, and made to look quite a different garment, by the addition of the dressy revers now sold separately. A black crepon, which had done good service all through last summer, was renovated by cream satin revers brought to a point at the waist, cut in tabs on the shoulders, and ornamented with applique scrolls of light tan kid.

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Anyone who likes to have their kitchen looking spic and span can buy aluminium cooking vessels. If these only act up to their promise they will inaugurate a new regime in cookery. They are inexpressibly clean and bright looking. They don't bring dangerous elements into our food as copper utensils are likely to do. They are certainly expensive to begin with, but as they do not require periodical tinning or silvering and are not liable to break or wear out quickly, the first cost is soon recouped. They are light and manageable in the hand, and in the matter of heat they absorb an equal quantity everywhere, not burning the cookery in one spot, and leaving it raw in another. For those among you, who have often to travel about with kitchen and its belongings in the country districts—are they jungles?— an aluminium *batterie de cuisine* would be the very thing to have.

THE VACANCY IN THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The announcement of the resignation of the Honourable Mr. P. M. Mehta of the membership of the Viceregal Council will no doubt be received with the deepest regret, not only by the Bombay public but in fact by the Indian people. His statesmanship had won for him the admiration of the Indians and the respect of the rulers of this country. The next step presumably for the Government of India to take will be to issue a resolution accepting the resignation of the Honourable member, and calling upon the non-official members of the Governor of Bombay's Council to elect a gentleman to represent them at the Viceregal Council. In connection with this imminent election it may be observed that the claims of the Hon. Mr. R. M. Sayani should fully and duly be takeninto consideration by the non-official members of the local Council. Mr. Sayani's public career extends over a period of nearly a quarter of a century, during which time he rendered most valuable services to the Bombay public. Besides being a useful man, he is extremely popular with the various communities of Bombay. He has already been Sheriff of Bombay, twice member of the Governor's Council, and manifested remarkable ability in University and charitable affairs. He seems to be the best qualified person to fill the vacancy that, unfortunately, has been caused in consequence of the ill-health of the Honourable Mr. P. M. Mehta. The non-official members will find it difficult indeed to get a man whose claims and qualifications will be stronger than those of Mr. R. M. Sayani.—Yours, &c.,

X.

January 31.

PASSENGERS BY THE S. S. IMPERATOR.

THE following is the list of passengers proceeding to-day (1st February), at 11 a.m., from the Victoria Dock, No. 1, per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperator, Capt. J. Nicolich :—

FOR BRINDISI, TRIESTE, AND VENICE.

Alston, Mr and Mrs J C	Goll, Mr E A
Austin, Col G B	Kirmicia, Mr A
Badhan, Rev and Mrs C H	Laing, Mr S
Bignani, Mr A	Munroe, Miss L
Brycon, Mr R	Modesto, Mr G
Carroll, Mr B	Presti, Mr T
Cantamessa, Mr G	Porini, Mr G
Cerrsoli, Mr G	Redlich, Mr A
Cornaglia, Mr and Mrs C	Walden, Bishop J M
Donaldson, Mr and Mrs W	Walden, Mrs and Miss
Goodfellow, Mr A T	Walser, Mr O
Goff, Miss	

FOR SUEZ.

Bierri, Mr E R	Savola, Mr A
Chalon, Mr J	Seippel, Mr P
De Lariat, Mr P	Tata, Mr J N
How, Mr and Mrs J F	Unwin, Mr and Mrs A H :
How, Mr and Miss	Unwin, two Misses

FOR PORT SAID.—Linzoe, Mr A G

TABLE TALK.

BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, JAN. 10.

It always seems to me—not being a superstitious person—as if the end of the year and the short, dark days are bound to bring with them something dreadful. It is then that we hear of the deaths of old friends ; the troubles of other friends ; of shipwreck, storm, disasters unexpected. The last week of the old year and the first week of the new have been full of wars and rumours of wars, and the outbreak of causeless wraths and mad filibustering. It seems as if all the nations of the earth are rising up together and pointing fingers of hatred and rage at us. Why? What have we done? They say that America hates us—yet nowhere does an Englishman meet with kinder and warmer friends. But, it is said, America does not hate the Englishman ; she hates his Government. Why? The Government suits us ; if it did not, we should change it. And does our form of Government matter to any other nation? The Americans prefer a Republic. Why not? It is for them to decide. We do not hate them therefor. They used to say that America hated us because she was jealous. That unlovely passion cannot exist any longer, because America is not only much richer than ourselves, but is doing better than we can do in many lines. I think that American hatred, if it exists, is a survival among the more ignorant classes. As for German hatred—the latest development—that is truly wonderful, for there is not any reason conceivable for its existence. Yet it does seem to exist. Let us keep quiet. Perhaps the clouds will roll by. Meanwhile let us not, being reviled, revile again.

Now that the Poet Laureate is happily elected we have lost a most fruitful topic of conversation, one on which we have talked for three years. One remarks, however, with wonder, that there was never any reason at all for putting off the election. Mr. Alfred Austin was as ready to hand three years ago as he is to-day. The election, which, believe me, I am very far from attacking, puts an end finally, I hope, to the absurd contention that, because Tennyson was taller than his fellows, he is not to have a successor. We might just as well contend that because a bishop is a very good man, indeed, much better than most bishops, he is not to have a successor. The world goes on and we must get the work of the world done and our decorative offices filled up, as well as our workaday places. For my own part, I very much wish that they had elected myself ; I would certainly promise to try and write poetry ; it must be a charming thing to find oneself Poet Laureate, if only to be one among so goodly a company ; and in every company some must be better than others, and some must be taller, and some shorter. Meantime the younger poets may apply themselves with zeal to the cultivation of the Muse against the time—a long time yet, one hopes—when another successor may be wanted.

I was talking about these young poets with one who knows them all. "And who is A.?" I asked, being a person very ignorant in certain directions. "He is a journalist." "And B.?" "He is a journalist." "And C.?" He is a journalist, too." It appears that they are all journalists. So much the better, one thinks, for the journals. Yes, but is it so much the better for the poets? It is surely necessary, for the production of good poetry—great poetry—the noblest poetry—that the poet should be able to collect himself ; to meditate ; to be secluded ; to keep himself aloof from petty things. Surely the daily wear-and-tear of journalistic life prohibits meditation and collection. I do not think that Tennyson would have written "Maud" and "In Memoriam" in the intervals of writing reviews and leaders—especially if they were spiteful reviews. The mind cannot one moment descend to the pettiness of "slating" another poet, slashing a young lady novelist, and the next moment rise into the regions of pure thought and lofty imagination. Of course, the reviews need not be spiteful. They may be just and generous, and I am not saying that they are not. But the work takes up time, and hinders meditation and prevents poetic advance. Yet A. and B. and C. and D. must live. I suppose so. How then—? I do not know.

There is an old legend concerning an image of Christ which was always taller than the tallest man who stood beside it. A great many things are suggested by this tradition—things very useful. But there is another tradition, not so generally known, of a poet—'twas in pagan times when Parnassus flourished. This poet worked perpetually upon a marble statue of verse, which he designed and hoped to make into the most lovely statue that the world had ever seen. The marble was to be of the finest, the lines the most artistic, the figure the most divine. Now he presently to his chagrin discovered that he could never make the figure the least bit taller than himself, and, though his statue was intended for his Muse, it was never the least bit more beautiful than himself, whom it faithfully presented. And people looking on said that there was neither nobility nor reverence nor wisdom in the face.

I have lying before me a copy of the first of Mr. Stead's new venture of Penny Popular Novels. It is a reduction of "She ;" the original has been out down by about one-third, leaving a volume of about 40,000 words, 68 pages, or 4½ sheets of 16 pp. each. The type is close but clear. Now, one asks with amazement, if we are called upon to pay 6*d.* for our popular novel, how in the name of everything can this volume before me be produced and sold at one penny? It is all a question of numbers. The power of arithmetic may be partly understood when we realise that an ordinary octavo book of 300 pages or so, when 1,000 only are printed, costs nearly 2*s.* a volume ; that the same book, when issued in an edition of 3000, costs less than 1*s.* ; and when issued in an edition of 10,000 costs less than 10*d.* In the sameway, this penny edition of "She," if issued, in an edition of 1,000, would cost about 5*d.* a copy ; and in an edition of 100,000 costs—but my figures must only be taken as approximate—about three-fifths of a penny, which is again reduced by advertisements within the cover. Of course, the projectors run the risk of not selling this immense edition ; but I imagine that Mr. Stead knows his public.

It comes to this. We publish books at 6*s.* each, of which we sell quantities varying from a few hundreds to 10,000 ; to 20,000 if we are very lucky ; to 50,000 in the rare case of a boom ; to 120,000 in the case of supernaturally successful book. If we take a circulation of 5,000, which is quite a successful number, that is hardly enough to go the round of the libraries. But how are we to get at the people save through the libraries? The average Briton cannot afford to give 6*s.*—*i.e.*, 4*s.* 6*d.*—for a book which he reads in an evening, and perhaps never wants to read again. It is absolutely out of the question. "Theo," says Mr. Stead, "let us go for the vast public of working men. Let us give them a pennyworth." By all means. Let us try them with a pennyworth. Meantime there is a public between the rich, who can afford 4*s.* 6*d.* a volume, and the other class who can only afford a penny. Can we not bring out a shilling volume for the benefit of this class—a handsome, well got-up, well-chosen volume at one shilling ; Charles Knight did it fifty years ago, when there was not a tenth part of the present number of readers. I do not know whether it paid or not, but I think it would pay now.

Some of us have been a good deal startled and interested in the accounts which have come over here of the Devil worship which is now going on in Paris and other places in France. The facts have been questioned, but there seems no doubt possible as to the practice. The persons who have adopted this singular form of worship are said to be priests *defraqués*—*i.e.*, forbidden for criminal reasons the performance of mass—and women whose minds have been deranged or perverted by brooding over religious difficulties. We need not dwell here upon the horrible blasphemies of the "Black Mass ;" they concern the physician and the philosopher, not the general public ; but the thing itself concerns the reader of history, because it explains in great measure the old witch stories, the traditions of Devil worship, and the Sabbath or orgy where the fiend himself is said to be present. Just as these poor perverted creatures insanely gather together at the present day, so they gathered 500 years ago ; then, not in chaples and in crowded cities, but on hill-tops and in forests. And then, as now, to one after the other came strange experiences, hallucinations, and visions ; every breath of the night breeze was a kiss of the fiend ; every echo of song and prayer was the gift of new power ; and at the end the witch came back, poor and hungry, and cold and half-starved to her humble cottage, but proud in the power of doing evil to her enemies. You think all this impossible. Consider, however, the things which people apparently see do believe this very day. Only yesterday the scientific men of Cambridge were declaring the tricks of a charlatan to be the work of spirits. There is nothing too ridiculous for people to believe or too absurd for people to pretend. And remember that in the days of witchcraft the belief was universal and unquestioning in visible, corporeal devils, in magic, in miracle, and in easy communication between this world and the other. I believe that, in some form or other, this perverted worship, this submission to the Power of Evil, has continually been carried on.

I submit the following as an illustration of the absolute sincerity of faith in miracles and magic which forsooth is refused. I found the story in one of the English Chronicles when I was digging about in search of early London history. It is the story of a Saxon saint now dead and forgotten ; sainted bebause he was a child and because he was foully murdered ; and, because his murder was discovered in some unexpected manner glorified, as you will read immediately, into a direct and most admirable miracle. It is the history of Kenelm, young King of Mercia. He succeeded his father at the age of seven, and was placed under the tutelage of his aunt Quandrida. This princess, ambitious and unscrupulous, thought that, if her nephew were out of the way, she might succeed and reign in his place. She therefore suborned one of the Royal guard, Ascobert by name, and persuaded him to murder the boy. While Ascobert was considering the subject, little Kenelm had a dream. He saw a noble tree with wax lights upon it. He climbed to the top, but one of his friends cut it down, whereupon he was turned into a bird, which flew up to Heaven. This dream, though the child knew it not, portended his death, which happened immediately afterwards, for Ascobert took him out under pretence of hunting, murdered him in a wood, cut off the head, and buried the body under a thorn. Thereupon, Quandrida took possession of the throne, and for a brief space enjoyed the pleasures of power, tempered by the pangs of conscience. Mark, however, what followed. A white dove flew over the Great Altar of St. Peter at Rome—all the way from Mercia to Rome—and dropped a paper upon it, which no one could read, because it was in English. But an angel came after the dove and read it for them, thus : "In the Pasture of the cows, Kenelm, son of the King, lies under a thorn, headless."

Inquiry was made into this divine communication, with the result that the body of the boy was found and brought with singing of Psalms to the church of Winchelcomb, where was the Mercian King's palace. Is that all? You do not know the legends of the Saints or you would not ask that question. You have heard of the miracle and the angel and the dove. Now then of the magic. Quandrida, in a great rage at the discovery, and at all the singing of Psalms and thanksgiving for miracles, put her head out of window and began, for some artful sorcery, to sing the Psalm backwards. Wonderful to relate, her eyes fell out of her head upon the Psalter which she held. Long years afterwards they showed the very Psalter stained with the blood of this murderous aunt as a proof of the miraculous finding of the headless King.

It is now twenty-five years ago since I provided the world with a little sheaf of maxims highly useful for the conduct of life. No doubt millions owe their happiness during the last quarter of a century to these words of wisdom. But they have not acknowledged their indebtedness to me. Very well. I have, nevertheless, consented to give the world another chance. The maxims occurred as part of a short commentary on the celebrated saying, "Count no man happy till he is dead." This saying can easily be proved to be ridiculous, because, whatever happens, we are always the happier for having once had—even though they have vanished—things which other people could not get the good things of the world. And, besides, the things which we know to be fleeting—Youth and beauty, for instance—we do enjoy very much, both in the present while we have them, and in the memory of the past. No ; Solon was quite wrong. On the other hand, these are the maxims which that sage ought to have presented to the world.

I esteem men happiest who have the things that I want.

Better a sunny summer and a cold winter than a cold summer and a warm winter.

Troubles always recur, joys never. Therefore be as happy as you can while you may.

Pilgrims have to travel in all weathers. He is happiest whose pilgrimage is performed with a summer sun, when the strawberries are ripe, even though the end is reached in winter.

THE TURKISH QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The opinions expressed in your issue of the 27th instant have been read with amazement by me and by those of the Islamists who are qualified to judge of the subject. The writer calls the first four Khalifas, known to Islam as the Khulafai-Rashidin, the "four alleged descendants of the prophet." This, I would beg to point out to you, is a great error.* The first Khalifah, Abu Bakr As Siddik, was the prophet's father-in-law, the second, Umar-Al-Faruk, stood in the same relationship to the prophet, and the last two were the prophet's sons-in-law. Though all the four were of the same collateral descent with the prophet, and the last was the prophet's first cousin, it would be extremely wrong to say that they were the prophet's descendants.

The opinion that the Mussalmans of India do not consider the Sultan of Turkey to be their Khalifa, will not be shared by many of our community who have attended a Friday sermon and prayers at any mosque in India. All the Mussalmans of India conclude their Friday sermon with a public prayer for the spiritual and temporal well-being of the Sultan, whose name is enumerated after those of the first four Khalifas and the principal personages of Islam. I would also refer to the fifth chapter of that great work on the principles of Islam, called the Ilm-i-Kalam. The claim of the Osmanli Sultans to the Khilafat of the Muslim world and the guardianship of the Haramain, *i.e.*, the two sacred temples of Mekkah and Medinah, is in the eyes, and according to the belief of the greater part of Her Majesty's Mussalman subjects of India (who are of the orthodox faith), as undisputed as any other active principles of their religion. It is a matter of belief based on incontestable authority, and but for fear of taking up undue space I could quote numerous authorities in support of it. My object in writing this is to correct mistaken opinions as they relate to the principles of the Muslim Faith.

Politically, I do not yield to your informant in thinking that the precepts of our faith lay down on us the duty of loyal submission and allegiance to British Rule, inasmuch as it gives us the fullest scope for the free exercise of all the principles of our "Shara." I cannot, however, refrain from stating that the present differences of our Government with the sublime Porte are not regarded by the Mussalmans of India in any other light than that of deep regret, and that a declaration of war on the part of England with Turkey would send through the whole of the Mussalman population of India a thrill of the keenest sorrow.

The opinions of Indian Mussalmans about the present situation were very fairly expounded by Mr. Rafiuddin Ahmed lately in the columns of one of the English papers. If you refer to them you will find that educated Mussalman opinion does not grant that his Imperial Majesty the Sultan is not free from blame in the matter of the present reforms. They believe that the Sultan is placed by the Powers in the difficult position expressed by the Persian proverb, Kaj-dar-o-mariz—Hold awry, but do not spill.—Yours, &c.,

MAN-YAHDIL-LAHO-FAHURVAL-MUHTADD.

Jan. 28.

* The error in question was that of the "writer," *i.e.*, the interviewer, and not that of the interviewed. By a slip of the pen the four Khalifas were described as the descendants, instead of as relatives of the Prophet.—ED., *B. G.*

AFFAIRS IN GOA.

THE BRUSH WITH THE ENEMY AT PONDA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, JAN. 29.

The engagement that took place at Ponda on the 27th instant resulted in favour of the insurrectionists, and the Government troop had to take to flight. No details of the killed and wounded have as yet come to hand. The insurrectionists caught hold of the employes of the Revenue Department of the province, tied them to the chairs, and carried away whatever money they could find in the coffers, being the whole amount of the collection for January. All the available soldiers in Pangim were sent to different stations at Satary, yesterday. A session of the War Council was held and a Hindu, who was accused of keeping company with the revolters, was sentenced to twenty years' transportation to Africa. Dr. Leite is the third temporary incumbent who has been doing duty as President of the Medical Board since the dismissal of Dr. Raphael Pereira. His Royal Highness the Duke of Oporto and his Excellency the Governor-General are still at Guirim. Judge Vasconcellos of the High Court, having completed the term of colonial service, is proceeding to join the Judicial Department in Lisbon, and Mr. Mendonça David, from Mozambique, is coming to fill up the vacancy. The receipts of the West of India Portuguese Railway, for the week ended 18th January, averaged Rs. 212 per mile, as compared with Rs. 161 for the corresponding period last year. The total receipts for the two weeks of the first-half year amounted to Rs. 15,833, against Rs. 26,271 for the same period of the previous year.

THE THESPIAN CLUB.

FOLLOWING on their recent very successful, albeit unambitious, performances, the Thespian Club are busy arranging for an important production on the 11th and 14th February, with a matinee on Saturday, the 15th, when it is expected they will surpass all previous efforts. The piece selected is Mr. W. S. Gilbert's eccentricity, "The Wedding March," in three acts and five scenes. The name of W. S. Gilbert is familiar in connection with the series of delightful comic operas associated with Sir Arthur Sullivan and the Savoy Theatre, and his fund of humour has never been more freely expended or to better purpose than in the screamingly funny piece which the Bombay public are shortly to have an opportunity of seeing. The cast is a large one, numbering in all close upon thirty performers. Practically the whole available talent of the club is engaged. New scenery is being made for the occasion and considerable outlay is being incurred on the dresses. The box office (Messrs. Soundy and Co.) will be open to the public on Tuesday, February 4, and no one who loves a hearty laugh should miss securing a seat for one or other of the three performances, which is all that, owing to the early commencement of the last season, can be arranged for.

CARLYLE one day went into a tobacconist's shop in London, and asked for a certain brand of tobacco. The shopman, not having the kind asked for, and not knowing whom he was dealing with, produced another sort, which he thought might pass for that desired. Carlyle took the tobacco in his hand and examined it ; then looking at the shopman, he said "Deal in the veracities, sir! Deal in the veracities!" and stalked out of the shop.

BOMBAY STREET SWEEPINGS.

1810 TO 1860.

WHOEVER reads these scraps is hereby warned that they have nothing to do with the present time. "'Tis sixty years since" makes all the difference in towns at home or abroad, but even now (1896) our odours are not always of Araby the Blest, though our sanitary salvation has been almost accomplished by the Tansa Water Works.

1808, September 10.—"In the Parel Road the water ran with a considerable velocity at a depth of four feet."

1810, April 23.—"Cholera considerably increasing." Was not this about the time of its first advent in India?"

1820, July 1.—"Colaba Ferry is a cincture of reeking straw and filth, skirting with pestilence the breach before the Fort. I could put up with the recking of a passage boat, if it were possible to avoid that devil of a road, bearing you over a rugged mass of rocks from one island to another." Burns, the Poet, in a letter of 1786 speaks of the "hallalcores of the human race." They were much wanted in Bombay in 1820.

1820, July.—We have this speculation "that he should not wonder even if the whole of Back Bay should fill up and become as dry in time as the Esplanade, what an accession to our territory, Mr. Editor. With suitable residences in Henry and Kennery for invalids?" A pleasant forecast of what the Back Bay Scheme of '65 aimed at doing, and did take a small slice, and which is no doubt being added to gradually by the silting up of sand during the last thirty years.

1821, June 9.—"A heavy death-roll from cholera."

1822, November 6.—I hope on my next visit to Bombay to find that the Flats, a large portion of Bombay, have been drained and brought under cultivation." Yes, the Main Drain, under Sir Robert Grant's administration (1835-38), must surely have done some good, though itself the *Cloaca Maxima* and greatest nuisance of the century. The Flats are (1896) in a fair way of reclamation for building sites and gardens, and probably in some future age may become the site of a New Town. August 22.—"Panwell, the very acme of mud and filth."

1823, July 5.—"The Green is a space of ground which we hope some day to see surrounded by buildings worthy of the good taste and public spirit of the people." Realized to the letter in the Elphinstone Circle of 40 years afterwards.

1823, August 16.—"Continued rain and universal sickness." October 11.—"Rumour that the charcoal used by Europeans consists of wood which had been used by the Natives in burning bodies in Bombay." No doubt a *canard*. "Bombay Green to be enclosed by posts and iron chains as an oval."

1824.—"No Monsoon. Government Proclamation on October 15 anent economising water in tents and wells. Police peons to be stationed at each well."

1825, January 5.—"Fort Ditch drying up rapidly." August 25.—"The approach to the Esplanade is vile beyond description, logs of wood and stinking rubbish almost fit to knock you down." December 17.—"Bombay afflicted with a plague of beggars."

1826, January 7.—"The Monsoon of 1825 was almost a total failure, and it was a year of universal sickness, some of our brightest ornaments having fallen victims." February 11.—"The Fort even at 11 a.m. remains in a most filthy state." April 1.—"Dogs on the Cotton end of the Esplanade and on the sands, pariahs and curs with clipt tails and ears." A kind of Alexandria or Constantinople. April 29.—"Temporary bungalows on the Esplanade have all got dunghills before them." This would remind Scotsmen of the old song—

"There lay a denk-dub at my daddy's door."

1826, May 16.—"When the grand depot of cotton was removed from the Green to the Esplanade its limits were fixed. The passage to Colaba is now obstructed here, there, everywhere." August 5.—"Esplanade—A huge dunghill covers half the road." October 11.—"After an absence of 15 years I am disappointed in Bombay. We then hunted pariahs in the Black Town on a Sunday; now laws are created for the murder of pariah dogs." November 11.—"Turn your steps towards Back Bay and be thankful you are of the Kirk of Scotland, and have not to blush at the state of consecrated ground." I gather from this that the conservancy of Sonapore cemetery was then at a low ebb. June 17.—Trenchant articles in the papers to "Fill up the Ditch and throw down the walls. Fortifications once necessary, now useless. Batteries at Colaba would be more effective." Suggestions not fully realised till 1864.

1832, August 4.—"Back Bay malodourous."

1835, December 26.—"Fearful stenches in the Native Lines."

1836, August 9.—"Markets proposed to be built near Erskine Road."

1837, September 26.—"Fearful smells at night caused by drying bumaloes on the rocks."

1839, March 19.—"Government orders 6 additional wells to be sunk on the Esplanade." July 27.—"Warden Road greatly obstructed by rubbish." October 12.—"Bombay has been very properly named the Morgue of India—hope H. E. will infuse a little life into the dead carcass of society." This is social, however, rather than sanitary.

1840, July 22.—"Great increase of jungle on the island." August 5.—Many bodies found in wells." November 6.—"Bombay still unlighted ; nothing but black, gloomy and melancholy darkness."

1841, February 24.—"The Fort is now a second Augean stable—heat suffocating." March 24.—We are informed that H. E. has directed that the oval space called Bombay Green, in the centre of which the statue of the Marquis Cornwallis now stands, to be neatly laid out and railed in as a garden. Sir Robert Grant suggested the planting of all the roadsides with trees." Now *ut fast accomplis*, well and truly done. October 13.—"The unhealthy position of the Colaba Barracks is now fully demonstrated." All Nonsense. The two Napiers put this all to-night.

1849, February 16.—"Our nuisances are the barking of pariah dogs at night. Ferocious dogs attack people at Church Gate at night." I am afraid they are like the poor, "always with us."

1850, September.—"Rumour that Elephanta is to be turned into a Tavern and Ball Room." More Nonsense. The next fond anticipation has been answered by the custodians (1896) looking the Elphinstone Garden gates at sundown. "Bombay Green—a swamp in Monsoon and a receptacle of stones and dust in fine weather. Shall we ever see fond lovers there, sitting under the shade of umbrageous trees"? November.—"Children not burned, but buried in the sands of Back Bay."

1851, May.—"The moat round Bombay 2¾ miles in length is now dry from end to end and was never

nise that in this matter, we are advocates of the interest of a very large percentage of their fellow-citizens, and will accord their sanction to the improvement, we solicit. The double track, if sanct'oned, will be laid with our new rail, the groove of which is 15-16ths of an inch wide, which causes no inconvenience to carriage traffic, compared with the groove, 1¼ inch wide, approved by the Municipal Commissioner, when the old line was laid. As it is a very important to get this line renewed before next monsoon, we shall esteem it a favour if year will kindly bring this matter before the Cor.oration at the earli st date possible.

Asked by Mr. Snow, who describes the project as a good one to state his views on the proposal, the Executive Engineer writes under date of January 22 last.

The proposed extension will not affect the funds of the Municipality, and the Police Commissioner sees no objection to the proposal from the point of view of public safety, the Corporation may be advised to accord their approval to the proposal, provided the Tramway Co., agree to the following conditions, viz.

—That the tram rails are so laid that, whilst none of them is nearer than 2·6 from any part of any corner of the existing sidewalks on the north side of the road, the distance between the outside rails and the edge of houses or footpaths at any part of the line, shall not be less than 12 feet, except at one point mentioned by the Managing Direct r of the Tramway Co., in the 3rd para of his letter, where the minimum distance may be 11·8," (2).—That the work of laying the rails should be so carried out that, the existing metalled, both foot and vehicular, is not interrupted in any way, that no more portion of the road than 2 feet beyond the tracks is occupied at any time by excavation or by the dep sit of any material, that before the ballasting be so fixed that the distance of any of them from the external rail, does not exceed 2 feet, and that gaps, 16 feet in width, are left opposite all the lanes branching off from Kalbadevi S reet. (3).—That after the rails are laid, the entire road on either side of the track should be fully metalled by the Municipality, at the expense of the Tramway Co., and the Company to bear the cost of such raising or lowering of the road as may, in consequence of the construction of the said tramway track, be considered necessary by the Executive Engineer. (4).—If any one of the road-watering stand-posts come within 12 feet of any of the tram rails, it should be agreed to sites to be selected by the Executive Engineer at the expense of the Tramway Co. (5).—The Tramway Co., to bear the cost of shifting such of the drains, sewers, water-pipes, hydrants and manholes, as may be interfered with by the proposed lines and the removal of which is, in the opinion of the Executive Engineer, rendered necessary. (6).—The Company, to bear the cost of constructing as many side-entrances over such of the storm-water drains or sewers interfered with, by the proposed tramways as may be considered necessary by the Executive Engineer. (7).—The Company to make good any cutting or breaking by the Municipality, by an owner of private property or by any other person, or by any public or private body, for damages sustained consequent upon the construction of the tramway tracks ; provided that such claim is established in a Court of Law, or compromised with the consent of the Tramway Co., it being understood that due notice be given by the Municipality to the Tramway Co., of every such claim and legal action, and that any such claim will be taken by the Commissioner in consultation with the Managing Director of the Tramway Co., and that the Tramway Co. will bear all the expenses incurred by the Municipality, in contesting or compromising any such claims, whether the same be established, compromised, dismissed or withdrawn. (8).—That the Company agree to shift the position of the tramway lines in front portion of the road, which may be hereafter ordered to the regular line of the street. (9).—That the Company agree to make good any damage that may be done to any sewer or drain, by the proposed extension. (10).—That the Company agree generally to defray all costs and expenses justly entailed upon the Municipality, as a direct consequence of the construction in the said street of the proposed tramlines.

The Commissioner of Police on having the correspondence forwarded to him, intimated that he had no objections to offer to the scheme. The Tramway Company have agreed to accept the conditions laid down by Mr. Monahan, but they add : It is, of course, understood, that after the sanction of the Corporation has been obtained to the doubling of the line, notice will, as usual be given to it, before the lines are laid, should our proposed track interfere with, and in the opinion of the Municipality, necessitate the removal or re-construction of, any of the street drains or sewers at our expense." The subject is to come up for consideration at the February meeting of the Corporation.

BOMBAY UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

The following is the text of a circular which has been sent round to subscribers to the above fund :—

The managing committee of the Bombay Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund, desire to inform the subscribers that the sanction of the Government of India has been received under Bombay Government Resolution, No. 333, dated 25th January, 1896, Financial Department, to the several amendments made in the rules of the Widows' Pension Branch, at the special general meeting held on the 20th July, 1895.

2. In respect of (1) amended rule 51 providing that pensions subscribed for may be commuted in case of failure to continue subscription, (2) existing rule 50, allowing thirty per cent. of the actual contributions of members to the Widows' Branch, to be, on their wives predeceasing them, join the Life Assurance Branch, to be transferred to the credit of that Branch, and (3) existing rule 58 allowing a surrender value of 30 per cent. of the amount of subscription to be paid to a subscriber, not wishing to join the Life Assurance Branch on the death of his wife, the Government of India have intimated that, they have no objection to the adoption of these rules, since the actuary has reported that the fund is in a position to bear the additional liabilities they entail."

3. The Government of India have further stated that they "also raise no objection to the new rules 67 (a) and (b) introduced by the subscribers at the special general meeting held on 20th July 1895, provided that the undistributed abatement is not included in the balance on which the Government pay the privileged rate of interest."

4. The Government of India add : "As regards revised rule 62 and the protest made against it by certain subscribers to the fund, I am to explain that the position of the Government with reference to the fund, is confined to seeing that it is managed with sufficient attention to actuarial principles, and actuarial advice to warrant the Government in recognising it, so far as to add it by the grant of privileged interest and in other ways, and that they cannot interfere in disputes between different sections of the subscribers to the fund, as to the comparative distribution of benefits. If it is legally competent to the managers or the members of the fund, to adopt the revised rule proposed in regard to the payment of pensions in England in sterling, it presumes, in the opinion of the Government of India, no such appearance of injustice as would warrant their interfering in the matter. If it is not legally competent, the question is one for the civil courts and not for the Government of India. The Government of India, therefore, seeing that the Actuary has reported that the burden imposed by revised rule 62 is within the means of the fund, make no objection to its adoption."

By order of the Managing Committee,
J. F. VAZ, Secretary.

Rule 67. (a) A subscriber of 5 years' standing may pay his subscription at the registered rate and postpone receiving the abatement allotted to him by deduction from his registered subscription.

(b) The balance of profit standing to the credit of a subscriber at the time of his death shall be paid, without interest to his widow.

* Rule 62. That pensions already due or becoming due, before the 1st August, 1896, on risks accepted before the 1st of January, 1856, shall be payable to incumbents residing in Europe or the Colonies, at the fixed rate of 2s. to the rupee, but that all other pensions due or becoming due after the 31st July, 1896, shall be paid to incumbents residing in Europe, or the Colonies, at the market rate of exchange on the day of remittance.

THE HYDERABAD BRIBERY CASE.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF THE PUNJAB.

CROWN VS. SAYAD MOHAMMAD YUSUFUDDIN.

The following is the text of the application put in before the N.-W. P. Chief Court by the accused :—

Charge.—Abetment of the abetment of Section 161, Indian Penal Code.

The petition of the above-named [accused humbly shows.

That on the 18th September, 1895, Captain Beadon, District Magistrate, Simla, issued a warrant for the arrest of your petitioner, who is a subject of the Nizam of Hyderabad, on the above charge, and that your petitioner was arrested on such warrant on the 28th November, 1895.

2. That the said warrant appears, by the order of the District Magistrate, to have been issued on the complaint of the Resident of Hyderabad, made through the Thuggi and Dacoity Department, addressed to the complainant.

3. That there is no written complaint on the file of the case, so far as your petitioner has been able to ascertain, and no record of its substance, if it was orally made, beyond the statement in the said order.

4. That no examination of the complainant or any one else was made as is required by Section 200 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

5. That the Magistrate professes to have issued the warrant on such complaint, plus his recollection of the facts of the case of the Crown vs. Gopal Narayan.

6. That there is no mention of your petitioner in the whole of the record of that case, but only of a Sardar of Hyderabad.

7. That the charge against your petitioner has been transferred by this court to the court of the District Magistrate, Umballa, and the 23rd instant is fixed for the hearing.

8. Your petitioner submits that the Resident of Hyderabad, who was at Hyderabad at the time the offence is alleged to have been committed at Simla, is not a proper person to make such complaint ; that he could not legally make it through the Thuggi and Dacoity Department, and that the District Magistrate had no power to issue a warrant on such complaint so made, and without the examination of the complainant, and in contravention of the Extradition Treaty between the Government of India and the Nizam of Hyderabad, dated 24th May 1897.

9. Your petitioner submits such warrant was illegally issued and should be set aside.

Your petitioner therefore prays that this Court will be pleased :—

(1) to send for the record of the case ;
(2) to stay all proceedings in the case till the further orders of this Court ;
(3) to set aside the order of Captain Beadon directing the issue of the warrant and the warrant itself ;
(4) to pass such further and other order in the case as may seem proper under the circumstances ;
(5) to rule that the Magistrate had no power to issue a warrant to be executed out of British India and petitioner's arrest was therefore illegal and void.

And your petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray &c.

(Sd.) CLARENCE KIRKPATRICK,
For Petitioner.

The January 1896.

Order.

Rule may be called for and the case sent to a Bench, especially with regard to ground (5).

Notice to be issued to District Magistrate, Umballa, and proceedings to be stayed pending the further orders of this court.

(Sd.) J. THOMSON, Judge.

THE COTTON DUTIES.

FURTHER REPRESENTATION BY THE BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

MR. JOHN MARSHALL, Secretary, Bombay Millowners' Association, on Thursday submitted a letter to the Government of India in the Legislative Department regarding the Bills on the Cotton Duties now before the Council of which the following is a summary :

Before stating their views, the Association point out that the representations submitted in England to the Secretary of Stat were so exaggerated and voluminous that the real point at issue were obscured. What that is and what alone must be the object of further legislation in this connection was laid down with the utmost clearness and exactitude by her Majesty's Government in December, 1894, and was recapitulated by Sir James Westland when introducing the proposed Bills on the 22nd instant. In sanctioning the imposition of an import duty on cotton goods, her Majesty's Government made it a condition, and the Government of India undertook, to impose a countervailing excise duty upon similar goods manufactured in India to the extent to which these enter into direct competition with goods imported from the United Kingdom." Under that definite condition the Government enacted, and this Association loyally accepted, the cotton duties and tariff of 1894. The members of this Association viewed this undertaking as a solemn contract—a charter of right—under which their interests were securely safeguarded, and with the utmost respect they venture to submit that to any legislation which proposes to depart from that well-defined contract they are entitled to enter the most emphatic protest, which the limits of official communications of this character and entire respect for constituted observances permit. This language precludes the consideration of by far the greater portion of the case as submitted by Lancashire. Indirect competition has no place in this sanction. Again this sets the first objection which the Association desires to formulate, viz., "that as imposing an excise on Indian goods made from yarns of 20s counts and under the Cotton Duties Bill, legislation is taking goods which do not enter into direct competition with goods imported from the United Kingdom and is therefore not in accordance with the condition laid down by her Majesty's Government in India in December, 1894." After referring to Sir James Westland's remarks on the 22nd instant, setting forth what Manchester claims with regard to the import of coarse goods, the Association contends the latter portion of this setting forth, that Manchester claims, that is not entitled to be taken into account as it manifestly contemplates consideration being extended to a form of indirect competition, which, even if it existed, Government at the outset placed it beyond the line as against which a countervailing excise was to be imposed ; but the first part of the statement concedes that for all practical purposes no competition exists in goods made from yarns below 20s and should not therefore be excised, and it is no answer to this to say that Manchester should be permitted to try the experiment of making such goods under the auspices of the same rate of taxation. That experiment has already been tried for thirteen years under the still fairer condition of no taxation whatever, with the result which is well known, demonstrating that Lancashire

DOES NOT AND CANNOT COMPETE

with India in goods made from yarn of 20s and under. The second objection that the Association raises against the Bills is to the inequitable character of the proposed measure—(1) the taxation is to be made in the taxation on imported goods, while a heavy increase is levied on Indian manufactures ; (2) in exempting yarn and reducing the levy on cotton goods while the tariff on other imports is maintained at 5 per cent. Government announced that the total income on cotton duties would be reduced by about fifty lakhs, although the contribution from excise would be raised about six lakhs. The Association were not alone able to point out by telegram that the excise on Indian goods was being under-estimated by six lakhs. The result, therefore, will be, if the two Bills are passed into law, that the taxation on imported goods will be reduced by 5·5 lakhs, or 37 per cent., while the excise on Indian goods will, at the same time, be increased by 11 lakhs, or 300 per cent—a difference in treatment for which the Association contends there is absolutely no justification. If, as may be inferred from what the Government has almost in so many words stated is the case, the financial position justifies a reduction in taxation of 50 lakhs, there can be no difficulty whatever in allocating that sum in a perfectly equitable manner. Assuming even that in the general interests of the country the import duties should be the first to go, which is an argument the Association is by no means prepared to concede, the only extra claim to consideration which cotton goods has to any possibility of other articles of trade is the alleged competition which they have to encounter from goods made in India. The Association feel sure it is well within the mark in estimating the production of all yarns over 20's at one-tenth of the whole production, and assuming that the whole of that tenth went into goods entering into competition with imported cloths, the result would be one-tenth, Rs. 64,50,000, on which 5 per cent. is Rs. 3,22,375. In previous years Government the Association showed very clearly that the actual protection enjoyed by Indian weavers under the 5 per cent. import tariff against which the excise was levied only on the yarn in goods and not on the cloth in the completed state was 5 per cent., so that the special claim for redress which Manchester could show in this respect was Rs. 64,335, to equalize which the Bills under discussion propose to allocate 11 lakhs, besides taking an additional 11 lakhs from the excise on the Indian industry. The Association invites the

CLOSEST POSSIBLE SCRUTINY

of these figures. They will both hear and repay inspection, and become still more striking when amplified, as it is evident that, if every yard of cloth made by power-looms in India came into actual competition with imported goods, Lancashire's special claim could amount to a little over 42 lakhs. The comparison is quite as startling if the scale of protection actually accepted by Sir James Westland is taken as the basis. In thus stating the case the Association is not overlooking the point that duties are all paid by the consumer, and that the Indian consumer will not be ultimately affected by what is merely equalisation in mode of assessing duties. But, if this be so, the converse of the argument holds equal force and would be fatal to what has been given to the English representatives of cotton interests. Moreover it is an entire reversal of the policy of Government viewed from this stand-point as it lightens the tax on the rich by fifty-one lakhs and puts the whole burden on the very poor. Other objections—and in some respects the most important so far as concerns Indian owners of weaving mills—is "the protection which will be afforded to the

HAND-LOOM

weavers by the exemption of all yarns from taxation." To this objection the Government appear to attach little importance under the impression that hand-loom weaving is a struggling and decaying industry. Such may be the state of things in parts of Bengal, but it is not so in the greater part of the country respecting which the members of the Association are more familiar. There the trade is followed as a special calling, and as entire families are devoted to it and work under no factory laws or other restrictive measures, many of them are prosperous and deserving of no special protective care against the rest of the poor or labouring classes. Even if they were, mills are not philanthropic institutions run on sentimental grounds, and the magnitude of the industry is too great to permit of it being considered otherwise than as a most important factor in the entere question. According to the census returns there are no less than 7 millions of people working as weavers in India, and the Association has placed at the disposal of the Government information which goes to show that hand-looms produce two-thirds of all the clothes woven in India as compared with one-third by power looms. That this should be the case to-day, after thirty years' competition with the mills, speaks volumes for the solidity of the industry and indicates moreover that the competitive line is drawn sufficiently fine to admit of a 3½ per cent. the bounty exercising a material influence towards enabling it to gain additional strength in the future at the expense of the weaving mills. With these facts before them the Association trust it is not too late to permit of Government reconsidering the situation and amending the proposed Bills in accordance with the suggestions favoured by the Association.

A PROTEST FROM AHMEDNAGAR.

A public meeting of the leading persons of the native community of Ahmednagar was held on the 26th instant, says a correspondent, to consider what steps should be taken in order to counteract the hurtful effect of the new Bill which has recently been introduced in the Supreme Legislative Council for reducing the Import Duties which were equitably imposed upon the English Cotton goods. After a lengthy and warm discussion of the subject, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted :—

(1.) That an Association, to be called a League, for the protection of native industry be formed.

(2.) That, as Government are not likely to be induced by any public memorials or representations to abandon the obnoxious Bill, which they are resolved to pass at any sacrifice, every member of the said league should make a determination and sign a written oath to buy and use henceforth such clothes only which are produced in this country and never to purchase any cloth imported from other countries.

(3.) That strong efforts be made in the city and the districts to persuade the general body of the people to become members of the league by showing to them the injustice and the injurious consequences of the Government measure to the poor and the advantages of protecting and encouraging native cotton industry by abstaining to use foreign goods.

(4.) That all kinds of country-made cotton, silk, and woollen goods should be brought and kept for sale in a shop to be specially opened for the purpose.

(5.) That weekly meetings of the league should be held, at which the secretaries of it should make a report about the progress of the movement, and offer suggestions for advancing its cause.

(6.) That a copy of these resolutions be sent round to the representative men of every other town in the Presidency with an urgent request to form similar associations there.

After the above resolutions were passed, the necessary pledge was signed by all the members present. There is every hope that the movement set on foot by Ahmednagar will be speedily followed by the people all over the country, and leagues of a like nature will be constituted in every important town.

WHILE French consumers generally are congratulating themselves on the fact that even the Regie or Government Monopoly Department, has been moved at last to put decent, sulphurless matches on the market, smokers are complaining of a serious increase in the price of foreign cigars and cigarettes. Certain packets of cigarettes, hitherto sold for six-pence, will be charged in future at the rate of eightpence, and the increase is even greater in the case of some descriptions of cigars. The Government officials declare that the rise has been necessitated by the increase in the market rates for foreign tobaccos, but this explanation seems unsatisfactory in view of the fact that in countries where there is no monopoly there has been no increase in prices. Thus in Belgium packets of cigarettes like those sold in France at eightpence are still retailed at threepence halfpenny, as they have been for years past. The "Soleil" sarcastically says that the authorities are right to raise the price of the foreign cigarettes, for the regie's own cigarettes manufactured in France will thus sell more readily, and as they will not burn they are thrown away in large numbers, to the delight of professional gatherers and to the augmentation of the revenue. The new matches, the writer says, should be withdrawn, for it is now possible to strike the first one, whereas of the old ones only one out of five or six was any good, and hence the consumption was greater.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE *Madras Diocesan Record* states that the Bishop of Madras has not yet decided as to taking the six months' furlough which is due to him from May next. His Lordship may postpone his visit to England till 1897, when the Pan-Anglican Episcopal Synod is to meet at Canterbury.

THE further suit instituted by the Raja of Faridkot against Sirdar Gurdyal Singh, Divisional Judge of Ferozepore, to recover about Rs. 1,75,000, has been dismissed with costs by Colonel Marshall, Divisional Judge of Lahore.

IT is reported that an elephant in the Kottayam talnq. north Malabar, went mad a few days ago, broke loose, and caused the death of no fewer than fifteen persons. It had a calf beside it all the time, and the calf is said to have joined in the mother's pranks. By order of the local magistrate, the elephant was shot down and the young one secured.

A NATIVE of India sleeping on some bags, outside Taikgyi railway station was carried off by a tiger recently. The villagers turned out on hearing his shouts for aid and pursued the brute, who, by the way, had his family along with him, consisting of his consort and two cubs. Rounding on his pursuers the tiger mauled seven so badly that they died of their injuries, but an end was put to his career by a disobarged military policeman who borrowing a gun from the Myook, bowled him over in the village with a shot through the brain. The tigress and cub got away. These unpleasant neighbours had been hanging around the village for some time and had carried off several head of cattle.

FROM the 18th to the 24 h ultimo 3 Europea s, 4 East Indians, 8 Native Christians, 236 Hindus and 41 Mahomedans died within the Municipal limits of Madras, making a total of 292 persons. The average for the corresponding week of the ten previous years was 301. The deaths are thus classified :—1 from small-pox, 11 from measles, 111 from fevers, 18 from dysentery, 6 from diarrhœa, and 145 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice, was 23·5 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 38·1 per 1,000 per annum.

COLONEL E. A. BRUCE, the Commissary-General, Madras, has issued a circular to the officials that in April next the office will be transferred from Bangalore to Ootacamund, and located there permanently.

THE Government of India has sanctioned the reduction of the garrison of the Tochi Valley to its normal strength at the earliest possible date.

THREE quarters of the total area on the books of the Punjab Forest Department, was under departmental control last year. More than 115,000 acres were burnt, two-fifths of this are a being in the division of Rawalpindi. In Hazara most of the fires took place in specially protected forests. The financial success of the year was considerable, the total income increasing by a lakh and a-half, and the surplus by half a lakh of rupees, in comparison with the figures for the previous year. Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick is anxious to obtain statistics as to the recovery of loge, launched on the Jhelum and other rivers.

THE Columns against the Sana-Kachins having gone to parts of the Sana tracts inconvenient for direct heliographic communication, delay occurs in transmitting news of the movement. Major Atkinson's party occupied Sabaw on the 23rd ultimo. The road to Sabaw having been heavily stockaded, the party with their transport experienced great difficulty on the way and met with slight opposition, and one of our Gurkha sepoys was mortally wounded. Sabaw has showed hitherto the greatest hostility. The Kachins from there at acked the Myitkyina Column at Maiteng on the 12th ultimo.

PRINCE LUCIEN BONAPARTE and M. Wyse, the well-known explorer of Central America, and his son, arrived at Benares, on Tuesday from Java and Burma via Calcutta and Darjeeling. They visited the places of interest in Benares and will continue their journey to Lahore to-morrow, going afterwards to Delhi, Agra, Jeypore, Baroda and Bombay. They will embark at Colombo for France after stopping at several places of interest in Southern India.

THE Madras Government is determined, that the Malabar District Board should take over the management of the Calicut-Wynaad road which is at present maintained by the Public Works Department. The Wynaad Planters' Association protested against the transfer and at a recent meeting the Local Board resolved that owing to want of funds, it should decline the responsibility. A protest was accordingly sent up to the Government which, has, we learn, just ordered that the transfer must be carried out. If the Board cannot command sufficient money, a request, Government says, may be made for an extra allotment from Provincial funds.

A RURKI correspondent writes, the 25th ultimo :—A sad accident occurred here this afternoon. Mr. Barlow was driving in her dog-cart with Miss A. Amesbury and when turning a corner of the road the horse suddenly dashed off at a furious pace causing the cart to be completely turned over and throwing both the ladies violently to the ground. Miss A. Amesbury, although much hurt and shaken, escaped in a marvellous manner from any serious injury, while Mrs. Barlow sustained compound fracture of the leg and was otherwise much hurt, and bruised. Miss A. Amesbury's pluck was most praiseworthy. Although in much pain she gave all her attention to Mrs. Barlow, and seeing that the leg was bleeding and the bone protruding, at once set the bones in position and then procured a charpoy and four men and placing Mrs. Barlow on the cot, conveyed her to Dr. Amesbury's house where she was at once attended to by him and Dr. Davis. Mrs. Barlow is p ogressing as well as can be expected. The syce also was badly injured and at once conveyed to the hospital.

WHEN scarcity sets in such as that which now threatens the southern districts of the North-West Provinces, writes a contemporary, there are generally adjacent areas more or less affected, and the authorities have some difficulty in mapping out relief works accurately. Thus in Banda, Jalaun, Hamirpur and Jhansi, the number of people who will have to be given employment is calculated at 130,000, though this figure will probably not be reached till May. But there must be taken into account the families that will migrate from the Southern States to the south as soon as the news spreads of relief being given in British territory. As a matter of fact this movement has already begun and the local Political Officers have been instructed to check it, as much as possible. Each State must look after its own population. The Gualior and Rewah Darbars may be trusted to do this, but smaller States may hesitate to "start a famine," as their resources are limited. The North-West Government, however, cannot be expected to find work and food for outsiders ; as it is, it has no spare funds to meet the cost of relief imposed upon it, and the Imperial Government will have to give it assistance. Before the Monsoon sets in, sixteen or seventeen lakhs may have to be spent in the four districts now affected, of which Banda and Jalaun are in worst case.

THERE is some prospect of a *modus vivendi* being arrived at between the Bengal-Nagpur and the East Indian Railways as to the ingress of the former into Calcutta. Should this arrangement be carried into effect, the two lines would, for the present, use the Howrah terminus. As, however, the latter is manifestly inadequate for the joint traffic, and is, in point of fact, a ramshackle structure quite unworthy of a great city, the E. I. R. authorities contemplate replacing it by a station built on the most approved modern plans, half to be reserved for each railway using it. The Company may not seek to rival the Victoria terminus at Bombay ; but they will be able, at reasonable cost, to raise a structure which will be capable of accommodating the traffic, and affording passengers those ordinary comforts and conveniences, the absence of which has always been a reproach to Howrah. The Bengal-Nagpur board of management have, however, a more important scheme in view than one involving access to Howra terminus. Their desire is to establish a passenger and goods station on the bank of the Hooghly, at Shalimar Point, just above Fisher's College, as it used to be called. They are acquiring land for the site and the details of expense are being worked out. The idea is to admit of shipments by lighters and vessels lying in the stream, and to provide for through bookings to all stations on their line. If possible, also, they will start a steam waggon-ferry service at Budge-Budge, connecting an intended riverside station there with the Kidderpore Docks by means of the existing branch of the Eastern Bengal State Railway. Should this proposal find effect the Eastern Bengal terminus at Sealdah and the jetties, as well as Chitpore, will be brought into direct communication with the Bengalr Nagpur system.

MR. FREDERICK R. COUDERS, the well-known lawyer, and member of the Tammany Organisation of New York, who has been appointed one of the Venezuelan Commission by President Cleveland, said to a representative of the press :—"I will accept the honour conferred on me by Mr. Cleveland, and presume that a meeting of the members of the Commission will be held as soon as it can be arranged and the inquiry gone into with all possible despatch. I do not think it will be necessary for members of the Commission to visit Venezuela, for I do not see that we can obtain any evidence there that is not obtainable here. All we have to do is to obtain the records which are, doubtless, in the possession of Spain and Holland, and I am convinced those countries will afford us access to such records as they may possess. It is hard to say whether Great Britain will afford us any assistance though I do not see why she should not, since our Report may put an end to the whole question ; It is possible that one or two of the Commission may have to go abroad, but I imagine that most of the work will be done here".

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are Excerpts from the Proceedings of a Meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 21st January.

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 16th January 1896, reporting that the French steamer Melbourne entered the Prince's Dock on the 14th instant with 57 packages of gunpowder on board ; that, as the dock bye-laws did not admit of the vessel remaining in dock, she was removed on the night's tide of the same day to discharge the powder and re-entered the Dock on the forenoon of the following day ; stating that the pilot, who brought the Melbourne into the Dock, asserts that he inquired of the Commander if he had any powder or horses on board, but the latter denies that any inquiry about powder was made, but admits that enquiry about horses was made, and that it is quite possible that the pilot might have mentioned powder, but he did not hear the pilot, and in proof of his good faith calls attention to his having signed the manifest through which it came to the notice of the Port Officer that the vessel had powder on board ; explaining that the Commander had not been before in Bombay ; that he thought that as no notice of powder is taken at Aden, Colombo, and other British ports where the French Company's vessels call on the China line it was the same at Bombay, although he is aware that in most ports in Europe powder has to be removed ; saying that he has supplied the Agents of the Company with copies of the P. C. Rules for the information of their Commanders and intimating that, as it is possible that the Commander did not hear the pilot's question, he has not been prosecuted, but that the pilot has been instructed to be very careful to make his inquiries more clear and distinct, especially with foreigners.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

Submitted letter from Messrs. Finlay, Muir & Co., Agent, Clan and Wills a Lines, dated 8th January 1896, reporting that on the night of the 7th idem, while the s. s. Clan Macrae was proceeding from her berth at O and E sheds, Prince's Dock, to the Dock gates in charge of an Assistant Dock Master, she collided with the s. s. Mikado berthed at A shed and that considerable damage was done to both steamers ; stating that as the Clan Macrae was under the direction of the pilot at the time of the accident, he is primarily responsible ; asking that an inquiry may be instituted and the result made known to them ; and observing that they consider that the Port Trust is liable for all the costs of the collision. Submitted letter to Messrs. Finlay, Muir & Co., No. 140, dated 10th January 1896, intimating that inquiry is being made into the matter, and observing that no liability with regard to the accident attaches to the Trustees in terms of the Port Trust Act. Submitted letter from the Port Officer, dated 8th January 1896. Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 11th January 1896, forwarwarding reports in connection with the collision ; describing the arrangements made for moving the Macrae out of the dock ; saying that, while the arrangements were being carried out, the vessel was going very slowly ahead towards the Mikoda ; that the bow line, owing to a bend jamming on the winch, could not be veered in for a short time ; that, though there was a slight one perhaps a minute—the vessel in that interval would not have her bow pulled over towards the dock entrance, but would be going directly towards the Mikado ; that, although the Assistant Dock Master was not aware of the stoppage, he was in a position to see how the vessel was going and should have either kept the stern line fast to check the vessel with, or have hauled in the line to the jetty end sooner, so that he could use the engines to assist the steering ; that the fault is due to the Assistant Dock Master not going astern soon enough and that he should be punished ; observing that the Master of the vessel is responsible for the damage done, but that he might expect with justice the Dock Master to have used better judgment as to his position in the dock, and recommending that he be fined Rs. 30 and cautioned to be more careful in future. Read proceedings of the Harbour and Pilotage Committee adjusting the amount the Dock Master be fined as proposed by the Port Officer.

Resolution.—The Assistant Dock Master should be fined as recommended. This is the second instance in which he has been reported for neglecting precautions after collisions, and he should be warned that most serious notice will be taken of any further instance of neligence on his part.

Submitted letter from the Acting General Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway Company, dated 23rd September 1895, forwarding a report by Mr. A. D'Rozario, dated 28th August 1895, that he was in danger of being run over that morning by a railway engine that was coming in the Wadi Bunder goods yard from the sea face, as there was no bellman, as usual, to warn the public of the approach of the engine, and requesting that the matter be inquried into and the result communicated to him. Submitted memorandum to the Traffic Manager, dated 3rd October 1895. Submitted memorandum from the Traffic Manger, dated 10th October 1895, reporting that the bellman denies all knowledge of the occurrence ; that the crossing was not a dangerous one ; that it is stated to have taken place in the level crossing leading from the G. I. P. Railway Company's Wadi Bunder goods station across the the Frere Road to Malet Bunder and forwarding a litho plan showing the spot by a cross in red ; saying that the roadway over the Railway level crossing is very largely used by vehicular and passenger traffic, and suggesting that, with a view to guard against any serious or fatal accidents in future, a semaphore be put up at the spot marked A in red on the plan. Submitted letter to the General Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway Company, No. 3755, dated 26th October 1895. Submitted letter from the Acting General Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway Company, No. G. 3809, dated 2nd December 1895. Submitted memorandum to the Engineer, No. 4671, dated 7th December 1895. Submitted letter from the Engineer, dated 21st December 1895, forwarding a tracing showing the level crossing at Wari Bunder from the G. I. P. Railway goods yard to Malet Bunder and Prince's Dock jetty ; saying that the line is the prop rty of the G. I. P. Railway and is maintained by them up to the Trustees' boundary, a portion lying on the Frere Road and a portion on Government land, and that pedestrians frequently cross the route shown by a faint ink dotted line ; suggesting that, instead of an extra bellman and a semaphore, a fence such as used in that, the pretty girl who needs employment should rather seek to conceal, than to enhance her charms. At any rate, she must learn to give her whole heart to the best interests of her employer, or else she will undoubtedly be a failure.

	Bandors.	Docks.	Port Dept.	Other Items.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For January—From 1st to 18th Jan. 1896	91,889	1,38,338	9,031	118	2,37,386
From 1st to 18th Jan. 1895	88,511	1,38,332	13,087	511	2,41,091
	Cr. 3,358	Dr. 7,014	Dr. 4,636	Dr. 393	Dr. 3,705
Deficit in previous months	Dr. 19,065	Dr. 14,461	Cr. 7,761	Cr. 3,770	Dr. 18,995
Total deficit to 18th Jan. 1896	Dr. 8,707	Dr. 29,475	Cr. 3,105	Cr. 3,377	Dr. 22,700

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending Jan. 18th 1896.	Total from 1st April 1895 to 17th Jan. 1896.	For week ending Jan. 17th 1895.	Total from 1st April 1894 to 17th Jan. 1895.
Vessels piloted into harbour ..	19	768	21	771
,, ,, out of ,,	20	788	15	778
,, transported	5	469	3	5·6
,, attended to	2	56	...	61
,, warped	..	77	..	70

CAN GERMANY INVADE ENGLAND.

A GREAT foreign military strategist once said that he had thirty-nine schemes for getting into England, but none for getting out again. According to Major-General Elliott's version of the Jameson Raid, his account of the official plans for war with England, this detail has now been set aside as immaterial. Asked as to how a plan of invasion might be carried out the Count replied :—"On the declaration of war and on the immediate movement of the German forces their object would be to possess and overrun Belgium and Holland, and when that was done—which would not be difficult—to require their whole mercantile and naval transport, with a view of crossing the Channel and disembarking on our coasts as many as six or seven columns in various places." To inquiries as to how they could expect to carry out this plan in the face of our Navy, "Oh," said the General, "we should hope and expect to be able to have diverted your Navy to other parts of the world by counter interests, and, of course, we should be prepared for the loss of some of our columns through contact with your Channel Squadron." General Elliott then asked to what extent he supposed that such hopes might be fulfilled, and the General replied, "Perhaps one-third." The conversation then continued to the matter of points of landing and of attack, and, after landing and establishing their ground in the face of the whole of England's "might," which, the Englishman estimated, might amount to 300,000 trained soldiers, including the Volunteers, Militia, and Reserves. The General's view was, "You all-that is but our superior organisation would enable us to advance on your capitals (London for choice) and requisition ourselves on your country." "But," queried Major-General Elliott, "what about your base ; would that not be cut off ; and if so, how could you look for reinforcements and general supplies, &c.?" His answer was that "London would supply all they needed, and, as they should remain in England till sufficient indemnities were paid, their base of operations would not signify."

A LOVELY BEAUTIFUL FACE !—Beauty Charm and Blanc-de-Camilia are recommended as harmless and imperceptible Face Aids Cosmetique, imparting fresh bloom to the Cheeks and velvet-smoothness to the Complexion, Each 3s. 4s. of MADON, SONS & Co.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

The matrimonial market is brisk in the ranks of London society. Somebody says there are to be 150 "fashionable marriages" between January 1, 1896, and Lent.

The first lady to be admitted to the Board of Managers of the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary, is Miss Louisa Stevenson, who was on the 6th ult. elected and cordially welcomed to the management.

A complexion doctor says that, beauty bills of a good many of her clients run into three figures for cosmetics and massage, &c., every year. There are half a dozen women in society who actually enamel. Several go to her to be done about every three month's. It is a painful, tedious, and expensive thing.

The Act passed last Session, extending the summary jurisdiction of magistrates in regard to married women, came into force on New Year's Day, and complaining wives have ever since been telling to the police magistrates, sad stories of miserable domestic life. One man has been accused of usurping the woman's privilege of scolding ; another has been guilty of stopping out ; and a third has gone away from home, just when he thought he would. Against these terrible offenders the intervention of the Magistrate has been invoked in vain.

Since last leap year (says the "St. James's Gazette") the New Woman has made herself such a power in the land, that perhaps the recurrence of a figure divisible by four, will be no longer a matter of interest to ladies. But they had better make the most of their change, for, as was pointed out last week, there will not be another leap year till 1904. It does not seem to be generally known that the ancient custom allowing the lady to "propose" was accompanied by what jurists call a sanction. Any gentleman who exercised his "courtesy of refusal" was bound to present the rejected suitor with a silk dress.

But there are already many cases of genuine matrimonial hardship among the poor, which the beneficent Act of last Session is enabling magistrates to correct. Many poor women now subjected to the tortures of brutal, bullying husbands will have their lives made more tolerable, as the knowledge spreads among their class that, they can be protected against cruelty, neglect, and robbery of their earnings. One defect of the act has already been the subject of magistrates' animadversion. Unless a husband has been convicted of and punished for cruelty, the wife cannot obtain the magistrate's protection or a separation order, unless she first leaves her husband's house.

To be still clinging to her home with her children, is a bar to legal complaint on the part of the wife against her husband. If she leaves the house (the "Daily News" points out) the bad husband promptly seizes the opportunity of selling the furniture, and the wife and magistrate, then in the course of days of demands for equal treatment of the sexes, there is another case unprovided for—the case of the man whose home is ruined and children endangered by an incurably drunken wife. The rich can find ways of relieving themselves and children from this dreadful incubus. The poor man is without a remedy.

Do you know the latest fashion for smart waistcoats, to be worn with tailor-made coats and skirt ? Why, just a piece of knitting, to be cut by the tailor himself to shape. The surface should be the "flat pearl," the pattern formed by introducing threads of vari-coloured wools, though, of course, you can knit your waistcoat, if you be so bent. It should not a red or pink waistcoat be pretty with a black or plum-coloured tweed ? A white waistcoat with a green serge, or a pale green waistcoat with a bottle-green or dark blue coat and skirt ? I must not forget to add that, the addition of flo

COGNAC A.1. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. INVALIDS' PORT

"The Wine Shippers of the East."

Napier Johnstone's Whisky.

Brodie & Co.'s & The Camuslynie Whiskies.

C. P. & Co.'s Clarets, Burgundies,

and every other Wine of

Good Quality.

AMOROSO SHERRY BOMBAY. ALL MALL WHISKY

Having regard to an **UNTRUE STATEMENT** made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The only Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—

THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.,
27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 5) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 13537, and is of date 20th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries

REGISTERED **DR LALOR'S** TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For **thirty years** has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and **only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for** BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused **by the deficiency** of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard **Phosphoric Remedy** in Nervous Debility and its kindred **Evils** is immediate and permanent, all **the Miserable Feelings** and Distressing **Symptoms** disappearing with a rapidity **that is really marvellous.**

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "**Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne,** London, England," engraved thereon.

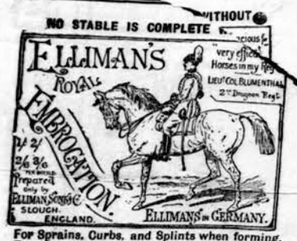
Thousands of unimpeachable **testimonials** from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

HEALTH. STRENGTH, & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

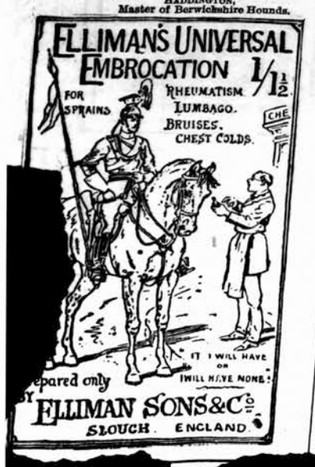
MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY,
HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT



For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts, Bruises in Dogs.
For Cramp in Birds.

Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HADDINGTON,
Master of Berwickshire Hounds.



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KOKO FOR THE HAIR

ENSURES MAGNIFICENT TRESSES OF HAIR

KOKO FOR THE HAIR

Is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes hair to grow LUXURIANTLY, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the LUSTRE and FRESHNESS OF YOUTH, eradicates dandruff, PREVENTS HAIR FALLING, is THE MOST cooling and refreshing, PERFECTLY CLEANLY of hair preparations, ADAPTED FOR A HOT CLIMATE. HARMLESS, is particularly lasting, and **SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR A HOT CLIMATE.**

TESTIMONIALS.

MISS ELLEN TERRY writes:—"I have used 'KOKO' for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable."

MAY, May 9th, 1895. writes:—"Please send 'KOKO.' I can confidently say that 'KOKO' has quite permanently stopped my hair falling. I have found it most delightful, and would not be without it for one more than I can say."

WINDSOR CASTLE, COLONEL E. J. IVEY writes:—"Please send me another bottle of 'KOKO.' I can conscientiously state that 'KOKO' has not only remains in my hair, but has greatly recommended it to my friends, and certainly I shall never use any other than 'KOKO.'"

The Princesses BEATRICE and MAUD use "KOKO" constantly, and there is not a Royal Residence in the Kingdom in which "KOKO" is not a favourite Toilet Requisite.

ANALYSIS.

AUTHORITATIVE.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, Viaduct, London, January 15th,

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS,

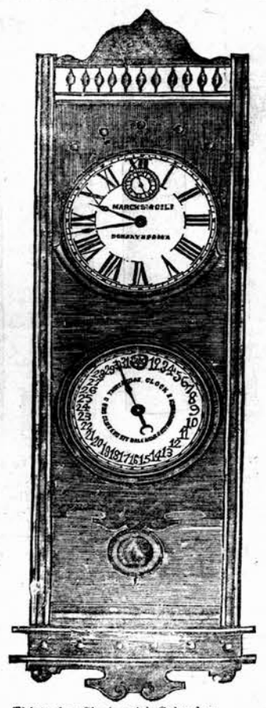
BOMBAY & POONA.

Locomotive Timepiece, Oxidized. Rs. 22.

Mignon Carriage or Palki Clocks, from Rs. 70 to Rs. 280.

American 8-Day Office Clocks, from Rs. 22.

REGULATOR in handsome finished cases. Rs. 40, 45, 55 and 60.



Thirty-day Clock, with Calendar, as illustrated ..... Rs. 110.
Without Calendar ..... " 85.

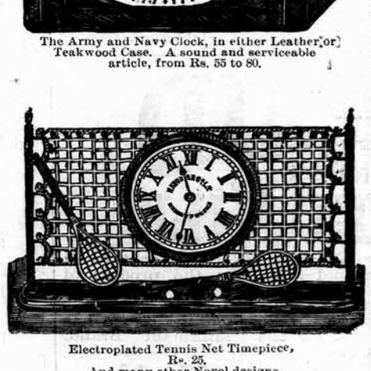
English 8-Day Wall Clocks, Rs. 55 to 475.

The Army and Navy Clock, in either Leather or Teakwood Case. A sound and serviceable article, from Rs. 55 to 80.

Gilt Palki Clocks, Enamelled Dials, from Rs. 85 to Rs. 490. Very suitable for presentations.

MARBLE FRENCH CLOCKS, Exquisitely finished, from Rs. 50 to Rs. 250.

Miniature 8-Day Automatic Palki Clock, finest Workmanship, Rs. 280.



Electroplated Tennis Net Timepiece, Rs. 25. And many other Novel designs.

POSITIVELY THE BEST DRESSING

FOR

PRESERVING AND BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR.

SPECIALLY PREPARED AND PERFUMED FOR TOILET USE.

ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE THE BEST.

"Dear Sir,—After trying several hair-producers, and giving yours a fair trial, I must acknowledge it to be the best. "S. BENNETT,
"19, Gloucester Place, Liverpool."

DESPAIRED OF SUCCESS.

"Sir,—My delight at the remarkable results produced by the use of your 'Harlene' impels me to testify to its efficacy. I had tried several other applications and had despaired of success, when I was advised to try yours. I have used three bottles, and, as a result, my hair is as plentiful as it was ten years ago. "G. COSTA,
"4, Rue de la Sourdiere, Paris."

THE HON. MRS. THOMPSON'S TESTIMONY.

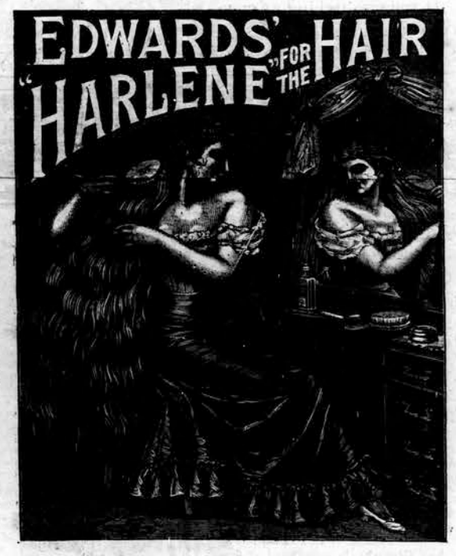
"Ackworth Moor Top, Pontefract.
"The Hon. Mrs. Thompson desires to testify to the value of 'Harlene' for strengthening and preserving the hair, and will be pleased to allow her testimony to be publicly used."

DONE WONDERS FOR MY HAIR.

"Sir,—Please send me one 5s. 6d. bottle of 'Harlene.' I have used it for the last eighteen months, and it has done wonders for my hair. I now wish to induce a friend of mine to try it; also a bottle of 'Violetta.' "JANE LEECH,
"The Oaks, Wisbeach Road, King's Lynn."

VAIN REGRETS.

"Gentlemen,—I have tried your 'Harlene,' and find that there is none to equal it. I only regret that I did not try it years ago. "MISS PRESTON,
"Southend Villas, Syston, near Leicester."



AN EXCELLENT HAIR DRESSING.

"Sir,—Kindly forward another bottle of 'Harlene.' I like it immensely. I think it an excellent dressing for the hair, and prefer it to any other. "MRS. ROSE,
"Lower Heywood, Banbury, Oxon."

AN ANXIOUS FATHER SATISFIED.

"Sir,—I am pleased to testify to the efficacy of your 'Harlene.' My little boy (four and a-half years old) has had a bald place on the back of his head from his birth. I applied the 'Harlene' to the place daily, and the result has been most satisfactory."
[Name and address suppressed by desire. Original may be seen.]

FOR EYEBROWS AND RENEWING THE HAIR.

"Dear Sirs,—I have used your 'Harlene' for nearly four years, and have found it most satisfactory for the eyebrows and eyelashes, also for renewing the hair.
"6, Belgrave Terrace, Brighton." "MISS TRISS,

A MARKED IMPROVEMENT.

"Dear Sirs,—Having used one bottle of your 'Harlene' I noticed a marked improvement; my hair is beginning to grow, and the scurf has disappeared. I will recommend it to my friends. "MISS WEBB,
"Northumberland House, Brandon, Suffolk."

DELIGHTED WITH THE HAIR TONIC.

"Sir,—I am delighted with your hair-tonic; can detect an improvement with using one bottle. Please send large size. "SAMUEL GROCOTT,
"Field View, Woore, Newcastle, Staffs."

"HARLENE" WORLD-RENOWNED HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.

Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use. "HARLENE" PRODUCES LUXURIANT HAIR, PREVENTS ITS FALLING OFF AND TURNING GREY.

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HOPLEMUROMA
(HOOF OINTMENT)

For the improvement of the growth of **Horses' Feet** also to cure and prevent Navicular Disease, Jarring, Fever in the Feet, Brittle and Shelly Feet, Sand Cracks, Seedy Toes, Diseased Frogs, Corns, Cracked and Greasy Heels, Cuts, Wounds, Sore Throats, &c., also prevents Horses throwing Shoes.

This matchless preparation causes the Horn to grow about three-quarters of an inch per month, making it tough and wiry, and prevents it breaking away, and does not stop Horses from doing their usual work, besides being highly conducive to the general health and well-being of the Horse's Foot.

After successful applications of the above for 35 years, and during that period never knowing it to fail, W. C. can with the greatest confidence recommend it, and also feels it his duty to make the public acquainted with a preparation so valuable for the cure of the above-mentioned diseases, and no Stable ought to be without it.

1. Sound Foot. 2. Seedy Toe. 3. Sound Foot and Frog. 4. Diseased Foot. 5. Contracted Foot. 6. Sound Foot. 7. Brittle, Shelly and Sand Crack. 8. Application of Hoplemuroma.

Yours faithfully, J. S. MIDDLETON.

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FOR ALL KINDS OF
BROWN LEATHER BOOTS AND SHOES
Warranted not to injure the leather.

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For Outward Application.
THE GREAT REMEDY FOR ROARERS & WHISTLERS.

A certain cure for Horses' Sore Throats, Irritation of the Throat, Strangles, Spavin, Curbs, Splints, Ringbones, Capped Hocks, &c. Enlarged or Stiff Joints can be reduced by the use of this preparation giving freedom of action. Contracted Muscles, Sinews, and Sidebones made elastic. It is the quickest known remedy to reduce inflammation, and does not Blister or cause any Irritation when applied, or remove the hair.

This Preparation is so simple in its use that it does not prevent the animal from doing it usual daily work during its application. This is a very great advantage. To Breeders, Trainers, Jeb Masters, &c., it is a most invaluable remedy, and during the last 25 years has effected some wonderful cures.

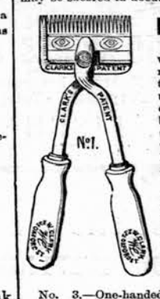
A bottle of Embrocation accompanies the same, and should be used alternatively.

This is the most humane remedy ever introduced to the public, as it does away with the painful operations of firing and blistering, and causes the animal no pain whatever.

PATENT APPARATUS
For Horse Clipping and Sheep Shearing.

By means of this Machine a horse can be clipped in about half-an-hour, only one man and boy being required. It works at the rate of between 2,000 and 3,000 cuts per minute, and the cutters being made with the Patent Grasshopper Springs, never require sharpening; also used for Sheep shearing. A sheep may be sheared in about three minutes.

HORSE-CLIPPERS.



No. 1.—ORIGINAL.—This well-known Instrument has now been before the public for twenty years, and has given universal satisfaction, and is everywhere acknowledged to be by far the best and cheapest in the market. It has been known to clip between 200 and 300 horses before requiring sharpening.

No. 2.—One-handed Clipper for heads, manes quarters, and difficult parts, leaving one hand at liberty to hold the horse, thus enabling the clipping to be performed by one man only. This Machine is also used for clipping Poodles.

No. 3.—One-handed Clipper, with coarser teeth for legs and bellies, and coarse hair, which would break the finer teeth, avoiding the necessity of getting under the animal and consequent liability of accident to the man and also to the machine itself.

No. 4.—A two-handed Instrument, with the Patent Grasshopper Springs over the plates. This improvement renders the machines simply perfect, producing a softness and ease of motion not to be surpassed, whilst by the peculiar and continuous self-acting pressure of the spring the two plates are kept in cutting contact, and the machine requires no further sharpening. It is, therefore, specially adapted for the Colonies.

No. 5.—Has a third pressure plate, which, bearing on the entire cutting portion of the machine, produces a soft and even motion.

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Of Various Sizes and Description of Makes.

(1) Is a Grasshopper Spring Clipper made in 5 different lengths of cut, namely, ½, ¾, ⅝, ⅞, ½ of an inch. This machine is the best in existence, and will keep on the cut for years. The springs between the two handles are the best, as they give more power to the cut, and last much longer than others.

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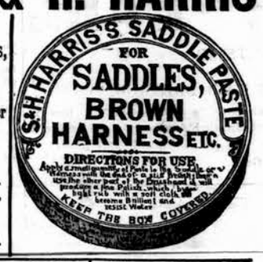

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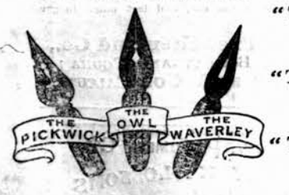

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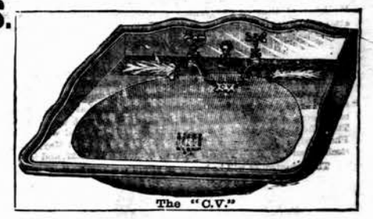

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